THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 87 ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Compromise Tax Scheme; Soviet Told of U. S. Aid; Rottenberg Is Sentenced

The World's Day—March 10, 1943

Washington: Compromise Tax Plan Approved

The House Ways and Means Committee approved a compromise income tax collection plan imposing a 20 per cent withholding levy on taxable portions of all wages and salaries and leaving to each individual the option of remaining a year behind in tax payments or "doubling-up" taxes in one year and going on a pay-as-you-go basis. [Financial Page.]

Seeking to plug a loophole in rent control, the Office of Price Administration assumed authority to require landlords of tourists cabins, auto courts, cabin camps and similiar establishments to offer these living accommodations at monthly rates. Heretofore regulations have allowed many landlords to continue to charge their tenants daily rates although the tenants occupied cabins on a permanent basis.

Secretary of War Stimson strongly supported the Army in opposition to those who would whittle it down to save manpower for factories and farms. Civilian labor needs a "more efficient wartime basis," he said in a radio speech. Reduction of the Army, he warned, would prolong the war.

Ordnance production in the United States reached a velocity of 50 high explosive shells a minute during February, and 500 cartridges a second, Undersecretary of War Patterson reported in an optmistic summary. [Page 3.]

Easing of Army rule in Hawaii is signalized with return of 18 governmental agencies from military to civilian control. The Army has been in full command since Pearl Harbor.

Thurman Arnold, confirmed by the Senate as a Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, said at a testimonial dinner as he retired from the Attorney Generalship that the world is on the verge of a new industrial age. [Financial Page.]

One Senate Committee heard testimony that the nation's armed services will comprise 15,000,000 men instead of 11,000,000 by the end of this year, while another released testimony that all 3-A draft registrants may be inducted by mid-summer. [Page 7.]

In Europe: Moscow Radiocasts Lend-Lease Figures

The Soviet press reprinted a dispatch quoting Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., on the amount of American supplies shipped to Russia. The Moscow Radio also broadcast the Lend-Lease figures which Mr. Stettinius gave to Congress on Saturday. [Page 8.]

New Turkish Cabinet members under the government reorganization include Celal Sait Siren, Minister of Commerce; Ali Riza Ture, Minister of Justice; Suat Hayri Urgublu, Customs Minister, and Fuad Sirmen, Economics Minister. Meanwhile Axis satellites court Turkish favor. [Page 6.]

Berlin was badly shaken by the recent American-British air raids on the German Capital, eyewitnesses arriving in Lisbon reported. [Page 1.]

Scores of German soldiers and Gestapo agents have been killed in France in past four days as a result of German efforts to round up 400,000 Frenchmen for forced labor in Germany. [Page 1.]

An increasing number of French political personalities of all shades of opinion are escaping to London and North Africa in spite of the vigilance of the Nazis and Vichy police. [Page 1.]

All Rumanians in France were reported ordered to present themselves immediately to consular authorities for military service. [Page 8.]

Italians in Crete have been deprived of any administrative powers and are subject to Nazi rule, says a Columbia Broadcasting System reported picked up from the Dakar Radio.

P. S. Foo, new Chinese Ambassador to Russia, has presented his credentials to President Kalinin. He succeeds Shao Li-Tze, who resigned and returned to Chungking.

No new suits or dresses may be manufactured by the German clothing industry until after May 15, according to the German Radio, workshops being reserved exclusively during this time for repairs of old clothing.

All aerials must be eliminated from private radios in Italy under a decree issued by the Italian Council of Ministers which has also ruled that persons quitting war jobs can be imprisoned for six months.

Prime Minister Churchill, recovering rapidly from his recent illness is expected to resume full parliamentary duties at the next series of sittings, but will not make any war statement unless something urgent arises.

New England: Hub Meat Price Violator Sentenced

Benjamin Rottenberg was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined $1,000 today by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court for violation of the Federal price ceiling regulation on beef. [Page 5.]

Park Commissioner of Boston William F. Long said today he doubted very much if cows would be permitted to graze on the Common. The statement was in answer to rumors that the famous plot might be returned to its original purpose, as citizens began acquiring a family cow.

The War Department announced that contracts have been signed with New York University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for participation in the Army specialized training program. About 500 soldiers will be assigned to each for courses in advanced engineering beginning March 15.

Stubborn jurisdictional dispute between labor unions handling much of New England's fruit and vegetable supply at Boston Market Terminal made some progress toward a finish at a conference today. [Page 2.]

National: Soft Coal Miners' Demands Discussed

Representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and of the Northern Appalachian Coal Operators meet to discuss union demands for a $2 a day pay increase for soft coal miners.

Contract motor carriers in the New York metropolitan area has been authorized to increase their maximum rates 5 per cent.

Women's equal pay with men for the same work has been voted by the Washington State Legislature in a measure making it unlawful to pay women less. The bill has been sent to Gov. Arthur B. Langlie.

Africa: Giraud's War Council Meets in Algiers

Gen. Henri Giraud's War Council has assembled at Algiers for conference, according to a London Radio report

Americas: President of Costa Rica Visits Cuba

President Guardia of Costa Rica and his official party of 23 left Mexico City for Havana, Cuba, after a six-day state visit.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:14 p. m.; ends Thursday at 6:36 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 7:15 p. m.; ends Friday at 6:34 a. m.

Drastic Cut In Point Values On Cans Urged

New England's food situation seen growing worse as huge processed stocks are not moved.

Urging immediate intelligent action to correct New England's food supply situation, which he said was "rapidly growing worse," Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers' Association, today called for a drastic cut in the point values of canned goods. Unless this is done, he added, "we are in for trouble."

Huge stocks of processed foods already on hand here are not being moved because of the high point value, he said, and many large shipments are being canceled because high point values have "frozen" sales. In an area of abundant poultry and egg supplies, these items are not reaching New England consumers because dealers cannot afford to move them under present price ceilings, Mr. McCabe said.

One basic food after another is disappearing from the market, he pointed out, until it is a real question where the foods are going to come from to feed our New England families this week.

"Meat supplies all over the State are more critical this week than last, although we have been assured by the Department of Agriculture in Washington that 'plans are being formulated to relieve the meat situation in the New England area,'" Mr. McCabe said. "These plans must be translated into cars of beef and pork this week and next, price control or no price control, if we are going to have any meat at all on our tables," he added.

Impossible Operating Situation

Pointing out that the Regional and State Office of Price Administration officials are doing the best job possible to bring order out of chaos, Mr. McCabe stated that "They have been handed a food program that creates impossible operating situations for the food trades, and they now find that the entire food control is in danger of disintegrating. This must not happen," he asserted.

"Prices of fresh vegetables were suddenly 'panic frozen' at retail and wholesale levels, although the OPA had months to anticipate the effect of the rationing of canned foods on the fresh vegetable prices. This freeze of prices went through in spite of the fact the OPA in Washington knew growers' prices could not be frozen.

"Now, we have the sight of a truckload of cabbage being mobbed by dealers before it stops rolling, with most of the dealers unable to buy. Practically the only cabbage moving is cabbage sold in violation of price regulations," Mr. McCabe continued.

"Spinach ceilings at wholesale, based on the 'freeze week' price, should be $1.75," he pointed out. "Spinach costs wholesale dealers $1.85 laid down on this market. How can men remain honest and get food to their customers under these impossible trading conditions?" Mr. McCabe asked. "Unless order is restored at once, our stores will not be selling fresh vegetables."

Turning to eggs, Mr. McCabe stated that retailers have been

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Nazis Gain 100 Miles in Donets Basin; British Back U. S. on Postwar Plans; Foes Snipe U. S. by Loopholes in Law

Saboteurs now immune until damage is done —Even intent is only mildly punishable.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Dangerous loopholes in the nation's anti-saboteur laws are still —15 months after Pearl Harbor—sheltering and aiding enemy agents in the United States.

The Justice Department can deal effectively with saboteurs after they have committed their damage.

The Justice Department can only slap them on the wrist if they are caught planning, plotting and preparing sabotage.

The law punishes severely after the horse has been stolen—assuming the thief can be found.

The law is indulgent if the thief is only caught getting ready to steal the horse.

In this instance the horse is the whole American war effort and it is the unanimous verdict of the House Judiciary Committee that "the safety of the United States has never before been endangered by so extensive and thorough a campaign of secret warfare."

Many Loopholes Now Open

In recommending immediate enactment of a new War Security Act in a report released today, the Committee informed Congress that "existing statutes are not adequate to punish many actions that seriously endanger the national security in time of war."

Many crimes of sabotage, espionage and treachery are not punishable in any way under existing statutes, the Committee declares, and others, although covered by existing law, are not punishable by a sentence in any way commensurate with the gravity of the offense.

The Committee told Congress that the proposed new law would accomplish these ends.

The first purpose of the proposed legislation, therefore, is to correct these defects in our existing laws.

The second purpose of the proposed legislation is to enable the courts to try cases involving acts of secret warfare with the speed appropriate to their importance and to empower the courts to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the disclosure of facts revealed during the course of the trial which might be of value to the enemy.

Every Citizen a Deputy

The third purpose of the War Security Act is to place upon every person within the United States the duty of making a report to a law-enforcement official whenever he knows or believes that another person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a hostile act against the United States.

The reporting of information which may lead to the apprehen-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

British public considers colonies' question in international control of world economics.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 10—To what extent is the present British Government prepared to accept international control as basis of postwar world reconstruction?

Quickened interest is aroused in this question as the result of official acceptance by the British Government of the United States proposal for United Nations talks at an early date on international postwar economic problems.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons today and Lord Cranborne, Lord Privy Seal, in the House of Lords yesterday formally welcomed the United States initiative in promoting the first concrete step toward a world quest to abolish want through international collaboration.

Mr. Eden denied that there had been any official request from the United States Government to discuss postwar economic policy.

Exploratory Talks Begun

When he was asked whether the Russians would participate, Mr. Eden replied that he couldn't answer for other Governments. But he stressed that the British Government had already held informal exploratory talks with the Dominions, India, and European Governments now in Britan.

Mr. Eden furthermore pointed to work being done by British Government departments and interdepartmental committees preparing the ground for international negotiations.

But what about the week-end statement of the Colonial Minister, Col. Oliver Stanley, to the effect that Britain must continue to be solely responsible for the administration of its colonies after the war?

This statement has been variously and provocatively interpreted by British newspapers. The Conservative and Empire-conscious Daily Mail headlines a leading editorial, "Still our colonies."

The Colonial Question

A sharp comeback followed from the Socialist Daily Herald charging Col. Stanley and the Daily Mail with voicing just the sort of old imperialistic views which provide an unhelpful background for the forthcoming international discussions.

It may be asked whether it will be a good sendoff for international talks starting in Washington if the delegates know in advance that Britain sees no prospect of collabo-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Germans Stage a Comeback

Black arrows indicate points at which Germans are advancing. Broken line shows the farthest advance made by the Russians. Solid black line is the present battlefront.

Raid's Havoc on Berlin Told by Eyewitnesses

By David Walker
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, March 10—Several persons who were in Berlin when the Americans and the British staged their recent mass air raid on the German Capital, have just arrived in Lisbon.

These witnesses necessarily saw only what was happening in their own neighborhoods and consequently are unable to convey anything approximating an over-all view of the resulting damage. But they saw enough to make it plain that the accounts of the havoc brought back by returning airmen were not exaggerated.

The Nazi Capital was dealt a severe blow—both materially and psychologically.

"It was like being in an earthquake with the ground shaking and whole areas collapsing," the witnesses declared.

It appears that there was a high wind on the night of the raid which fanned the flame and the conflagration ran the length of entire streets. The Wilmersdorf area which was damaged in a previous raid was so battered this time that the district now scarcely exists, while the Pragerplatz was described as "one large sea of flame."

Berlin's fire services naturally were unable to cope with all the fires simultaneously, and next day many thousands of Berliners gave up their work in order to form human chains passing buckets hand to hand, and a number of fires were still burning two days later.

Psychologically one of the worst elements in the raid, the witnesses agreed, was the indescribable sound of explosions of the heaviest type of bomb which affects the eardrums of anyone in the neighborhood.

"When I left my Berlin suburb for the central railway station," one of the eyewitnesses concluded, "I did not see a single unbroken window in the whole city, while many streets were still impassable to traffic due to the huge mountains of rubble and masonry."

Forced Labor Costly 'Aid' for Reich

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 10—Germany's grandiose plan of manning its war industries with foreign workers is beginning to show its base of clay.

The Germans themselves are beginning to fear the foreign workers, who now total one in four of Reich employees.

Moreover, it has been reported on good authority that growing resentment is felt by the ordinary German woman who contrasts her husband's risk at the front with the comparative comfort of the foreign worker in the factory.

These tendencies have long been latent. But they have grown as German military invincibility has been shaken.

The editor of a German provincial paper wrote thus some days ago:

"Germany, more than any other country, is being observed by foreign eyes and ears by day and night. . . . Many millions of foreigners or voluntary workers or war prisoners are staying amongst us. They are listening to our discussions and every one of our reactions is somehow recorded. From the first day of this war they have watched us and waited for the least sign of disintegration, defeatism, dissension or doubt. . . . Now they are whispering to each other that we shall waver."

Inroads on Middle Class

At the same time much dissatisfaction is evident among the Germans as the "total mobilization of manpower" decree is being applied with such completeness that it means destruction of the lower middle class of skilled artisans and small shopkeepers. Its application is arbitrary. Nazi party bosses issue the decisive orders regarding closing businesses and against whose decisions no appeal is possible.

Neutral observers in the Reich have been quick to note that since the country already has been rather thoroughly combed and, therefore,

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Rioting, provoked by the Germans' hunt for slave labor, increased throughout Southern France today and German casualties now are numbered "in the hundreds," Fighting French headquarters reported.

Twenty-nine Nazi soldiers were either seriously wounded or killed in a daylight attack by French guerrillas on a column marching through a thickly populated workers' district in Lyon, the headquarters said, and a loaded ammunition train was blown up between Valance and Vienne. No trace had been found of the crew.

The mounting popular anger against the high-handed methods of the Nazis and Vichy puppets has resulted in numerous other new outbreaks among the civilian population, informants said.

Reuters reported from the French frontier that extreme tension prevailed in Paris last night.

The dispatch said German troops had built barricades in many streets and that all hitherto unprotected barracks and officers' canteens were being barbwired and sandbagged.

Disorders were said to have broken out all over France, with the most serious clashes in Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Brest, and industrial centers in Normandy, Britanny, and Alsace-Lorraine.

The Fighting French said the stepped-up Nazi drive was being concentrated upon men between 20 and 40, both skilled and unskilled, whereas in the past only skilled workers were sought.

While the advertised purpose of the roundup is to provide labor for German war plants, some quarters saw in the German campaign an effort to denude the country of all men, fit or unfit.

These sources said such a drive, besides providing needed labor, could be aimed at removing all French manpower possible in order to decrease French resistance when the United Nations allies launch the anticipated Continental invasion.

Rome's Radio Tells Of French Guerrillas

Recorded by CBS

Rome, March 10

Guerrilla and partisan bands are being organized by French youths, the Rome Radio said in a French-language radiocast.

As usual when referring to patriot activities in the occupied countries, the Italian Radio said the French youths were "Bolsheviks" working under orders of the "Comintern" and that they were "waving the flag . . . of the liberation of French territory."

Herriot's Transfer

MADRID, March 10 (AP)—The Paris correspondent of the evening paper Madrid reported today that former Premier Edouard Herriot of France had asked the Vichy Government to transfer him from his present place of confinement at Evaux-les-Bains, to the south of France, for reasons of health.

His request, the correspondent said, was inspired by a court decision authorizing the release of Pierre Jacomet, former Inspector General of the War Ministry, which was only countermanded at the last moment by the Government.

Former President Albert Lebrun is living "at state expense" with his family in internment at the Castle of Vixille, the correspondent reported.

With M. Herriot at Evaux-les-Bains, the dispatch said, are the former Republican Rightist leader Louis Marin, former Senator Léon Perrier and the noted tennis player, Jean Borotra.

Public Safety Group Flayed By Miss Hammond at Hearing

Charging that waste, inefficiency, and mismanagement have disrupted the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and that the public safety of the Commonwealth has been impaired, Miss Natalie Hays Hammond today asserted that immediate reorganization of the Committee was imperative.

Miss Hammond, whose ouster as head of the Women's Defense Corps early this year resulted in filing of an order for a legislative investigation, made her charge in a prepared statement read to the Legislative Committee on Rules at a public hearing in Gardner Auditorium at the State House.

The noisy session, which was attended by more than 400 persons, mostly women, also heard J. W. Farley, head of the Committee on Public Safety, in a surprise move, favor the Legislative investigation which his critics have sought.

Read by Cappucci

Miss Hammond's statement was read by Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston, shortly before the hearing closed to block a move by the Committee to give Mr. Farley a hearing.

Senator Jarvis Hunt, President of the Senate and Chairman of the Committee, had attempted to give Mr. Farley the floor early in the hearing after he learned that the Civilian Defense chief was going to favor the order for investigation.

Chairman Hunt's announcement that Mr. Farley had a statement that would clarify the issue, brought a storm of protest from the crowd and from Democratic legislators who sought to introduce several speakers.

Representative Cappucci, who with Representative Fred Blake (D) of Gardner, filed the order for an investigation, proceeded to

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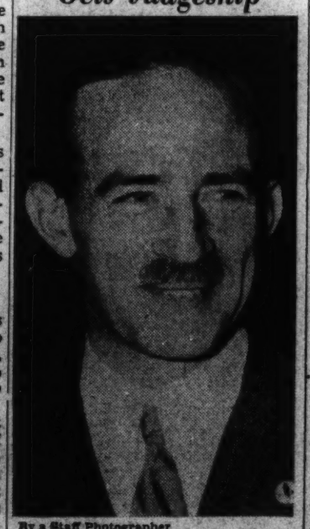
Gets Judgeship



By a Staff Photographer

Charles C. Cabot

Former Secretary of the Boston Bar Association appointed to the Massachusetts Superior Court today by Gov. Saltonstall [Details: Page 2.]

RAF bombers strike at Munich; other Allied airmen attack Sicily and Italian points.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Repeated hints of a German counterattack around Kharkov since the end of February now have been fully explained by the Russians who concede a 100-mile withdrawal on a 100-mile front immediately south of that city.

The withdrawal apparently was due to timely information that reinforcements numbering some 375,000 soldiers had come to the Germans on the Kharkov sector, considerably outnumbering the Russians at that point.

The fresh German troops, which were said to include 7 infantry and 4 tank divisions from the West and 8 tank and 5 infantry divisions of Russian-fronters rested during the winter, pushed on as the Reds retreated to positions beyond the Donets—now partially thawed out. The Russians sowed the ground behind them thickly with mines.

Among cities recaptured by the Germans are reported to be Lyubotin, only 10 miles from Kharkov, and Lisichansk, 100 miles southeast of Kharkov, the farthest point eastward on the line. Other sizable places taken were Slavyansk, Kramatorsk, and Lozovaya—all good strategic railroad points.

Latest information was that the Russians expected to hold the Germans at the river and that, in any event, the Nazis had lost 20,000 men, making the advance extremely costly. It would appear, from the numbers of men used, that the Germans were being compelled to throw in reinforcements at this early stage in order to stabilize their lines.

The present move will serve to protect Rostov, but it does not seem to have had any effect on General Vatutin's men, 300 miles farther north, who are continuing their advance against Vyazma 150 miles west of Moscow.

German gains at this stage of the campaign may well be won at the cost of future plans.

With the Tunisian front once more returned to the "all quiet," the RAF nevertheless was active. In the twelfth raid in 14 nights, heavy bombers, partly manned by Canadians, reached out for the 1,300-mile round-trip to Munich, home of the Nazi Party. The number of planes may be judged from the fact that squadrons were passing over south coast towns for 90 minutes.

Radios at Berlin, Leipzig, Königsberg, Paris, and many other Nazi centers went off the air. Targets for this raid were Munich's locomotive, airplane engine, and U-boat engine works.

Other raids by medium bombers attacked Palermo, Agrigento, Cicata, and other Italian points.

Meanwhile, a new development is reported from China, where General Chennault has been placed in command of the United States Air Force in China. American airmen in China, by this change, have their own commander instead of being incorporated in the general force covering China, India and Burma. It may possibly point to important developments in this air force as the campaign advances.

Russia:

Germans Push Ahead 100 Miles in Donets

Forced to fall back about 100 miles over newly won ground south of Kharkov and in the Donets Basin, the Red Army was fighting its bitterest defensive battle since the beginning of its series of winter offensives last November.

Soviet dispatches claimed, however, that the heavy German rush was being held after the surrender of eight key towns despite the fact

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Saltonstall Names Cabot For Superior Court Bench

Charles C. Cabot of Dover, former Secretary of the Boston Bar Association, today was appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to the Superior Court bench to succeed the late Judge Frederick W. Fosdick.

A prominent attorney, Mr. Cabot served as Chairman of the 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund drive. His appointment as Associate Justice of the Superior Court is expected to gain widespread approval in Massachusetts legal circles.

His nomination is subject to the approval of the Executive Council. Under Constitutional requirements Council action must be held up for one week.

The position pays $12,000 a year. The appointment is for life. At the age of 70 years a judge may retire at three-fourths salary under a law passed in 1937.

The appointee served as Secretary of the Boston Bar Association for 10 years. In 1936, Mr. Cabot was one of the Massachusetts leaders who successfully fought against the then Gov. James M. Curley's plan to remove judges over 70 years of age unable to pass a physical and mental examination.

Like many other Saltonstall appointees, Mr. Cabot is a graduate of Harvard University. He received his A. B. at Harvard in 1922 and his L.L.B. at Harvard Law School in 1925. In the latter year he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law, being associated with leading law firms.

Long interested in town affairs in Dover, Mr. Cabot has for several years been Town Moderator. He also has served as member of the Dover Board of Selectmen.

For 14 years Mr. Cabot was Federal referee in bankruptcy for Norfolk County. He resigned this post in September, 1941, to devote his time to private law practice and to his duties as Chairman of the Metropolitan Division of the Greater Boston Community Fund and United Service Organizations Campaign.

Mr. Cabot was a private in the Marine Corps in 1918.

A member of a distinguished Massachusetts family, Mr. Cabot has three brothers prominent in civic and governmental affairs.

Henry Cabot, a professor at the Harvard Law School, is Boston Chairman of the United Nations War Relief; Paul Cabot is head of the War Production Board's scrap division, and Powell M. Cabot is Chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission and head of the United States Employment Service in Massachusetts.

Boarding House Status of Ration Books Told Again

Those persons who reside in boarding houses which accommodate seven or more, but fewer than 50, must turn in their ration books to the proprietor, according to a spokesman of the Office of Price Administration who today interpreted anew the OPA's rulings for boarding house dwellers.

If the boarder takes eight or more meals a week in the boarding house, it was stated, he must turn his book over to the proprietor, who in turn pools all books and uses them for food purchases, as though he were the head of a large family. Should the boarder leave the house, or take fewer than eight meals a week, the book will be returned.

Where boarding houses feed 50 or more persons, the proprietor merely keeps the boarders' ration books on file, getting his certificate of food allotment, just as a hotel or restaurant, and using this for food purchases. At the end of the ration period, the proprietor must turn over stamps from each of the books in his possession covering the expired period.

Neumann Calls For Action On Jewish Issues

Greater international attention to problems arising from mass slaughter of Jewish people by the Nazis in Europe, was urged by Emanuel Neumann, member of the executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America in New York, in an interview in Boston today.

Nothing has been done yet to arrest this extermination process, Mr. Neumann charged. Declarations don't bother Hitler, he said, but negotiations by interested governments might result in releasing more Jews from Nazi-dominated countries, he stated.

The American Jewish Congress at its annual meeting in Madison Square Garden early this month adopted an 11-point program on the question, he said. One point not proposed by the Congress but suggested by many interested in the problem is bombing reprisals upon German towns which are known to have conducted slaughter of Jewish people.

Mr. Neumann, who lived for seven years in Palestine as a representative American Zionist with an office in the modern city of Tel-Aviv, urged immediate international action to secure a solution to the entrance problems of Jews into Palestine.

Under the British White Paper of 1939 which dealt with the Jewish problem of immigration into the Near East, a quota of 75,000 Jews was permitted entry into Palestine. Now a quota of approximately 29,000 remains of this original figure to take care of the vastly greater number of people who have been or may be refugeed out of Europe.

Palestine, Mr. Neumann maintained, is the only Near East country which has made a substantial contribution to the war effort on the side of the United Nations. It has provided soldiers, industrial aid, technical skill, skilled workers, and morale, in a land "sopping with intrigue."

Hammond Ouster Issue Nears a Climax

By a Staff Photographer

Principals in Legislative Controversy

Left to right: J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Miss Natalie Hays Hammond, ousted Commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, and Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston, who filed an order for a complete legislative investigation of the Public Safety Committee, including the Women's Defense Corps.

Mart Terminal Issues on Way To Settlement

Progress toward a permanent settlement of the recurring tieups at the Boston Market Terminal, chief railroad distributing center for vegetables and fruits in New England, was reported today by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Conferences which began at the State House at 11 yesterday morning and concluded at 2 a. m. this morning whittled down the differences between the contesting labor unions. Sessions with the board were resumed by one of the unions this afternoon, with the other standing by.

"The only point of difference between the two unions is now the question of who will be eligible to vote in an election to determine the choice of a collective bargaining agency," General Cole said.

"The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks is willing to leave the problem of who is eligible to the National Labor Relations Board in the conduct of an election.

"The Food Service Sales Drivers' Union, Local 646 of the teamsters' union, is ready to go to the Labor Board if only the full-time employees vote, and otherwise is not willing to leave the question of eligibility to the Labor Board.

"The disagreement over eligibility concerns some 75 men who are part-time workers. The regular or full time employees, on whom both sides are agreed, also number approximately 75."

If the two unions are agreeable to the National Labor Relations Board proceeding with an election, it will be glad to do so, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB, said today.

The Labor Board was petitioned Monday by the receiving firms, at the Terminal Market to decide the question of jurisdiction. Both unions are members of the American Federation of Labor. This week's strike, which was ended by a temporary injunction set for a hearing tomorrow, is the fourth in less than a year.

Public Safety Group Flayed By Miss Hammond at Hearing

Continued from Page 1

conduct what amounted to a one-man filibuster when he learned that the Committee planned to let Mr. Farley follow him.

No Honest Charge

In her prepared statement Miss Hammond said "there does not exist a single honest charge against the Defense Corps or its leadership which can stand the light of day." She said she was dismissed from the head of the Corps because leaders of the Civilian Defense Committee "thought I knew too much about the bungling of certain public safety matters."

An investigation of the Committee on Public Safety, she said, will disclose the following things:

"That the director of Public Safety placed contracts for the purchase of mobile units with a charitable organization which had no authority to transact such business; that under the guise of making such purchases, contributions of State funds were being made to a charity of the director's choosing; that the War Relief Control Board of the President of the United States revoked the license of this organization so it could not carry on its activities.

Other Charges

Other matters which an investigation would disclose, Miss Hammond said were:

"That this organization with whom contracts were placed for most urgently needed equipment was wholly unable to deliver a single item; that even a casual inquiry through ordinary commercial agencies would have revealed to the Director of Public Safety that he was entrusting the security of the Commonwealth to an organization which repeatedly failed to meet obligations of only a few dollars until legal pressure or law suits were brought to bear.

The Committee chairman's attempt to recognize Mr. Farley was opposed by Representative Michael J. Neville, Democratic floor leader, and Senator William Nolen, Democratic leader in the Senate.

"We should hear all of the proponents," Senator Nolen declared.

"I am only trying to save time," President Hunt replied.

Representative Neville then remarked that if Mr. Farley was going to favor the order the hearing should be closed and the investigation ordered.

Representative Cappucci protested against hearing Mr. Farley at that time, and termed it 'a most unusual procedure," in his eight years' experience in the Legislature.

"We are in unusual times," President Hunt answered.

Following the final ruling by the five Cappucci stayed his filibuster.

He then presented a detailed statement of charges concerning the purchase of strucks by the Committee on Public Safety and the sale of insignia which he claimed was sold to members of the Committee at a profit.

Answers Sought

Among the things which he said an investigation might answer were why civil-service lists had been ignored in the matter of appointments to committee posts, how certain salary increases and promotions were determined, and where some of the majors and captains in the organization got their commissions. He said he referred to male members of the Committee.

At 11:30 a. m., just a half hour before the scheduled closing of the hearing, Representative Cappucci asked the chairman if Miss Hammond who was seated in the front row would be permitted to speak following Mr. Farley.

Senator Maurice Goldman (D) of Boston leaped to his feet and said he would prefer the orderly procedure which would permit Miss Hammond to be heard first.

Asking Chairman Hunt to poll the Committee on the order of procedure, Senator Goldman said:

"We sense this is an attempt to stifle the proponents."

A poll was taken and the result was overwhelmingly in favor of procedure outlined by the Chairman.

Then followed another demonstration by the crowd, during which Representative Jacinto Diniz (D) of New Bedford stormed from the auditorium, hurling charges of "this ain't democracy" and "what would you expect from this packed committee."

Representative Cappucci then began the reading of the long prepared statement which Miss Hammond had intended to present herself.

He held the floor until noon, when the meeting was closed as had been scheduled at the beginning of the session. The meeting is to reopen tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock.

Poultry Men Decry Squeeze Of U. S. Rules

A discussion of labor, fuel, feed, and ceiling prices as they affect the poultry-raising business in Massachusetts brought together some 250 poultrymen not only from the Bay State but from many other parts of New England and as far distant as Delaware today at the Hotel Manger.

The meeting was sponsored jointly by the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations, the American Feed Manufacturers Association, and the Massachusetts State College Extension Service.

Federation President Frederick G. Woodworth protested Government "squeezing" which he emphasized would make it impossible for poultrymen to carry on if continued.

Greater Output Indicated

A house-to-house canvass conducted among Massachusetts poultrymen by the Massachusetts State College indicated greatly increased poultry production for 1943, according to Willard A. Munson, director of the Extension Service. The results of the canvass in two counties, he said, showed that there was a 36 per cent intended increase in poultry production of chickens and hens. This, he said, was despite shortages of labor, fuel for brooders, feed for chickens, and lack of necessary equipment to carry on the business.

Discussing the labor situation as it affects poultrymen, Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said that a survey conducted by the Governor's Special Emergency Committee on Farm Labor, had shown five sources of farm labor which might be available during the coming year. He listed these as follows:

1. High school boys and girls. Most college students, he said, were now unavailable due to having entered the armed services or war production. These two demands, he said, would also take students still in college. Even available high school students would be reduced in number due to many going into defense plants.

2. Part-time workers who would be available holidays, weekends, and off shifts.

3. Labor available by changeover from nonessential industries, such as jewelry manufacturing, to farming.

4. Imported labor into Massachusetts from farm sections in other parts of the country where they are not fully employed.

5. Last, but not least, he said, women.

This, Mr. Webster said, would be the most important contribution to farm labor during the next 18 months.

Heating Fuel Assured

While poultrymen admitted that oil and coal heated brooder stoves would be extremely difficult to obtain, fuel for those now in use undoubtedly would be assured, according to Oscar F. Ostby, Solid Fuels Co-ordinator of the Office of Price Administration, and G. R. Torborg, Boston's representative of the Petroleum Administration for War.

Mr. Ostby said that in order to produce the estimated 38,500,000 chickens in Massachusetts in 1943, 20,000 tons of nut coal would be needed. He assured poultrymen that the Government intends that they shall be supplied this fuel for their brooders, but he emphasized that the coal must not be used for other purposes such as heating homes.

At the luncheon this noon Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, urged poultry men to continue their active co-operation, consultation, and trust in the State Department of Agriculture as "exemplified by those in charge of the poultry industry."

Girl Delinquents' School Authorized

A school to meet Boston's lack of training facilities for girl delinquents, sought by juvenile authorities and the girls themselves, was authorized yesterday by the Boston School Committee.

Proposed by Superintendent Arthur L. Gould, such a school, he said, would in no sense be a reform institution but would follow a program which would include standard academic subjects as well as courses in handicraft, sewing, and cooking.

Peat Use Urged

Householders in remote areas of England where peat deposits are found have been requested to use it instead of coal to relieve the strain on transport facilities.

Fuel Oil Users Get a Warning On 'Illusions'

A few days of springlike weather a week ago apparently gave New Englanders illusions about the fuel-oil situation, for today Kenneth B. Backman, regional Price Administrator, reported that ration boards everywhere had been deluged with applications for more oil to eke out the season, from persons who believed a mere statement of need would suffice to bring forth supplementary rations.

"Hardship rations will be granted in a very limited number of cases," Mr. Backman declared, "and those who are fortunate enough to be granted additional rations will receive only a small amount of oil."

"The truth is," he added, "there is no reason to believe that the situation either this year or next is such that will permit any large amount of added coupons to be issued for oil other than to take care of very bare minimum needs."

Backing up his statement, the Price Administrator also announced extension of the kerosene emergency order for another ten-day period until midnight, March 19. This is the fourth extension of the order, which was originally laid down Jan. 29. It is effective in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the seven New Hampshire counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Sullivan, and Strafford.

Mr. Backman said: "Although the limitations on other types of fuel oils have been lifted somewhat, the kerosene situation generally is still so serious that it is deemed advisable to extend the emergency for still another ten-day period."

In the meantime, Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, expressed satisfaction over the fact that his forecast of being able to supply 75 per cent of New England's "normal fuel oil requirements" had been fulfilled. Reports from the 13 principal supplying companies, he said, showed that between October and January, sales of heating oil had been only 25 per cent below normal.

Sharp Reduction In Canned Goods Point Values Urged

Continued from Page 1

ordered to reduce their profit on these to close to 10 per cent, while wholesale egg dealers have not sold an egg for the past two days, because they have been ordered to sell at no profit at all.

One retail dealer, he added, has stated that he will discontinue selling the 12,000 dozen eggs he disposes of each week to his customers if this egg price regulation is enforced. "Eggs never have been so abundant, and it is ridiculous to have stores unable to handle this basic food because of a restrictive price regulation," Mr. McCabe declared.

The poultry supply has practically given up the struggle to substitute for meat, he added. "Receipts in Boston markets on Tuesday totaled only 56,000 pounds, compared with receipts of 134,000 pounds a year ago."

Point values must be drastically reduced, Mr. McGabe declared. "Orders for car after car of processed foods, that should be going into storage in New England, are being canceled every day for lack of 'points' to purchase them," he said.

"At present point values, inventories of canned goods on hand in New England would last for years. I am told that one major concern in New England has enough canned food stored to feed the 2,000,000 persons in Greater Boston for two years at present point values, even though no one else sold a can during that period.

"The inevitable result of continued high point values will be to create a 'black market' in canned goods that would put prohibition to shame," Mr. McCabe continued. "If a merchant analyzes his stock and finds that it will take him two or three years to liquidate his stock of canned food because some fellows in Washington have priced them too high in points, I am afraid he is going to sell some of that food without points.

"That would be unfortunate, because we do need a canned goods rationing program that will honestly work. The new 1943 pack will be a complete fizzle," Mr. McCabe said, "unless some natural movement of canned goods is immediately restored by this essential cut in points per can."

H. P. Hood, 2d, B. & M. Director

Harvey P. Hood, 2d, of Cambridge, President of H. P. Hood and Sons, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad, it was announced today. He fills the post left vacant by the late William Dexter.

The new railroad director is a grandson of the founder of the dairy products concern which he heads, and is a director of the Second National Bank of Boston.

New England Housewives Turn to Unrationed Food

New England housewives are expected to follow, to some degree, the practice of their Old England sisters, and serve "off the ration" foods as often as possible to their families.

Although in this country, there will be smaller supplies of canned goods than last year, market baskets still will be piled higher than those of shoppers in other countries. But, more and more, New England marketers will turn to fresh fruits and vegetables, cereals, and other unrationed products to meet dinner-table needs.

Unrationed Foods

In fact, although rationing of prepared foods has been in effect less than two weeks, the rush for cook books reported by booksellers in many American cities indicates a trend toward greater home cooking. This development is aided in New England because a wide range of "off the ration" products still remains.

By way of contrast, the only important foods in Britain not yet covered by rationing are bread, flour, poultry, fresh fruits and vegetables, and fresh fish. And even these commodities are not so plentiful as they probably always will be in New England.

The British Isles cannot produce their consumption of wheat, and are forced to import a substantial part of it. Therefore, consumption of wheat products is discouraged. As the British Food Ministry has put it: "Bread costs ships."

The use of potatoes instead of wheat products is urged by the British Government, and it is common in England today for families to eat potatoes in one form or another three times a day. Typical breakfast menus for the week include fried potatoes, potato omelets, potato cutlets, potato pancakes, potato pies, and potato fritters.

The omelets and pancakes included in the above menus are not made of fresh eggs, or even storage eggs, for that matter. With a base allowance of one egg a week, most English cooks use dried eggs. One tablespoonful of dried egg and two tablespoonfuls of water can be blended into a mixture that is equivalent to one egg.

Powdered Milk Used

Likewise, the normal weekly milk ration for adults can be supplemented by the use of powdered milk, five tablespoonfuls of which can be stirred into a pint of lukewarm water to make a nourishing milk mixture.

Some idea of England's wartime civilian rations may be obtained from consideration of the following figures, on a weekly basis:

Sugar, 8 ounces.
Bacon, 4 ounces.
Meat, approximately 14 ounces.
Cooking fats, 2 ounces.
Butter, 2 ounces.
Other fats, 4 ounces.
Tea, 2 ounces.
Sweet spreads, 4 ounces.

Oranges and extra rations of fresh milk are allotted to very young children and to expectant mothers. Most consumers use powdered milk to supplement the basic ration of two pints a week.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $2.50; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Carl J. Hambro will speak on "How to Win the Peace," in the Frank Loomis Palmer Auditorium at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

"Protective Coloration and Camouflage" will be shown by John Patterson in the New England Museum of Natural History at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Thursday

A talk on "Christian Symbolism" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight; moderate winds.

New Hampshire: Warmer tonight in south portion.

Vermont: Warmer tonight, with light snow in mountains in extreme north portion; moderate to fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Southwestern Maine: Warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:16 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 3:37 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Poultry Men Discuss Problems

By a Staff Photographer

Meeting in Boston With Feed Men and Experts

Poultry raisers discussed their problems today in Boston at the joint meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations, the American Feed Association, and the Massachusetts State College Extension Service. Shown here, left to right, are: Frederick G. Woodworth, President of the Federation; Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and Willard A. Munson, chairman of the meeting and Director of the Agricultural College Extension Division.

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State Incomes Feel Impact Of Federal-Tax Deductions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 10—Some of the States feel the impact of the Federal income tax, just as does the ordinary citizen who mails his check on or before March 15. They believe it's going to reduce their income tax before next year, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators here.

State tax laws are responsible. About half the States permit persons to deduct Federal income taxes before paying the State income tax. It didn't amount to much, just as the deduction of State income taxes from the Federal isn't a big item now. But with Federal taxes as heavy as they have become, the loss of revenue to the States is something to cause states finance officers some concern.

Incomes are up, it is true, and the States, like the Federal Government, feel this improvement in their taxes. But not even this upswing will be enough to balance the loss to the States from Federal tax deductions, finds the Federation of Tax Administrators.

It sent out inquiries to a number of State income tax administrators, and got replies from 13. Every one of them said he expected his State to collect less in 1944 than it did in 1942. The big slice taken out by Federal tax deductions from 1943 income would more than balance the increase in total income, they thought.

Slackening Factors

Twenty-five of the 34 States having income taxes permit such deductions. Wisconsin, with more foresight, perhaps, than others, allows deductions only up to 3 per cent of individual net income and 10 per cent of net income of corporations.

If it weren't that the total amount of income in the States is increasing, the commonwealths would be harder hit than they are, point out the Tax Administrators. In some States last year income rose spectacularly. California reported a rise of $25,000,000. That was the biggest increase of any in total volume, but Arkansas made an equally remarkable showing with a 146 per cent rise, starting, of course, with a much lower base.

But income increases won't continue at this pace, the Federation warns. It cites these slackening factors: limitation of high incomes, investment in tax-exempt war savings bonds; liquidation of many small and medium-sized businesses.

Cities, like the States, are reminding themselves that the war boom doesn't necessarily mean bigger incomes for them. On the contrary ,warns the Municipal Finance Officers Association, it may well mean that they take in less

Private Building Out

It gives as reasons why a decline may be expected the following: (1) Real property tax revenues will be lessened because private building construction and improvements are out for the duration; (2) Rationing and price fixing are causihg many small stores to close; (3) Much land that formerly paid taxes is now tax-free because used by the Federal Government for military purposes; (4) Revenue from personal property taxes will decline in cases where merchants' stocks have decreased and where factories, producing war goods, use federally owned machinery which is tax-exempt; (5) Property tax rate decreases may be demanded by taxpayers adversely affected by rent ceilings; (6) License and permit fees, including parking charges, building permits, and alcoholic beverage and merchandising licenses will decrease.

All this adds up to the fact that greater economy will be necessary on the part of State and local government. The Municipal Finance Officers Association makes specific suggestions. Here are some of them: Reduce personnel costs by not replacing employees on leave to the armed services and by transferring employees from departments restricted in operation by the war. Pool motor equipment of different departments. Cut traffic regulation costs by reducing number of traffic policemen, number of signals, and so on. Hold fewer public celebrations, band concerts, and such events. Make fewer garbage collections and get people to burn more of their trash. Reduce cost of debt service by paying off and refunding debts. Set up a central storeroom to make possible smaller inventories.

Must it be left to war to bring out the heroic virtues of men?

•

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Puerto Ricans Hail Prospect Of Self Rule

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 10 (AP) — President Roosevelt's advocacy of home rule for Puerto Rico has resulted in considerable jubilation among the Island's political leaders, many of whom long have sought greater measures of self-government.

Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell issued a statement saying "the higher voices of which I spoke last summer now have been heard. I am deeply gratified that Puerto Rico has resumed progress toward greater self-government."

Governor Tugwell referred to his speech following his return from Washington last July when he said "something great" was in store for the Island.

Other quarters saw the President's message as an answer to both the criticism of the current regime and the recent legislative resolution asking Congress to afford the Island an opportunity to elect its own Governor and decide its permanent political status.

Reaction Is Good

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Congressional comment on President Roosevelt's proposal for Puerto Rico to be empowered to elect its own Governor is on the whole favorable, with some more advanced discussion of full independence, some expressions of caution, and outright opposition.

The President's message prompted Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, Chairman of the Senate Territories Committee, coauthor of the law freeing the Philippines, to suggest that Congress pave the way for Puerto Rican independence with the United States retaining military bases on the island.

"I would like to see the Puerto Ricans given their own freedom to decide their own destiny," Senator Tydings said.

The Senator, in effect, indorsed a unanimous request of the Puerto Rican Legislature which last month petitioned Congress to end the Island's colonial regime and permit its people to select their own form of government by popular vote—after the war if not immediately feasible.

Representative C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the House Insular Affairs Committee, declined to comment on the grounds he is under instructions of the Committee to ask the House to authorize an investigation of Pierto Rican affairs before action is taken on any insular legislation.

Puerto Rico has universal suffrage and an elective legislature which considers and enacts measures governing its internal affairs but acts of the insular lawmakers are subject to veto by the Governor. Puerto Rican Governors have been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the United States Senate and have held office at his pleasure.

Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Senate Minority Leader, said he would approve legislation to permit Puerto Rico to elect its Governor and also that he "would support conditional independence of the Island."

Among others to comment were these members of the Senate Territories Committee:

Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, Chairman of the Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee investigating social and economic conditions in Puerto Rico.

"I thoroughly agree with the President's recommendation of having the Puerto Ricans elect their own Governor. That is in keeping with democracy, as the American understands it.

"I for one want the Puerto Rican to be an integral part of the American way of government. I am not in favor of making Puerto Rico independent. I feel that if they do become an integral part of Americanism of North America, they will have more to gain materially than if they were to become an independent nation."

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio: "I don't know that I want to commit myself definitely against the President's proposal, but I am rather inclined against it."

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri: "My offhand impression is that there would have to be a study of all the elective offices in Puerto Rico—not only the Governorship—before we took any action in permitting the Governor to be elected."

Senator Abe Murdock (D) of Utah: "I think it is a very appropriate suggestion."

Bolivar Pagan, Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner: "I am happy that the President has recommended to Congress a favorable consideration of amendment to the Organic Act of Puerto Rico so as to grant to my people the right to elect their Governor."

Government Return To People Is Urged For Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, March 10 (AP)—The St. John's Board of Trade March 8 asked a return of representative government to Newfoundland as the result of the Commission Government's recent imposition of taxation, retroactive to last year, which the Board termed "unwarranted."

In a resolution, the Board said serious consideration should be given immediately "to the question of instituting a satisfactory form of representative government as the first step toward ultimate restoration of complete self-government."

It decided to appoint a six-man committee to consider means whereby "this system of government may best be established." A copy of the resolution was sent to the Governor for transmission to the British Secretary of State for Dominions.

Newfoundland has been governed by an appointed Commission since 1933, when it yielded its Dominion status and became a colony after running into financial difficulties. Three Commission members are Newfoundlanders and three are British. The British-appointed Governor presides over the Commission.

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The Four Freedoms

Norman Rockwell

Freedom From Fear

Fourth of the "Four Freedoms" paintings by Norman Rockwell, appearing in full color in the March 13 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

U. S. and Britain to Begin Postwar Discussions Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The United States and British Governments will begin postwar political discussions in the near future, it was reliably learned today.

These discussions, though undertaken at the initiative of Washington and London, will be broadened to include the other principal United Nations before binding decisions are taken.

They also will provide the opportunity for the State Department to explore with the interested countries the plan, recently advanced by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, for United States acquisition of defensive bases in the Pacific, although this will be only an incidental by-product of the conference.

The primary purpose of the forthcoming Anglo - American gathering is to prepare the way for the general conference of the United Nations and to sift views on such subjects as the best way to deal with postwar Germany and how to strengthen present and future collaboration with the Soviet Union.

An identity of views between the United States and Great Britain is very much sought at this time.

Casablanca Groundwork

First plans for these talks, it is understood, were laid at the Casablanca conference, and it will be remembered that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons that steps soon would be taken to develop a more formal, functioning organization of the United Nations.

Whatever part of these discussions takes place in Washington, high United Nations diplomats will be available to participate. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister and brother of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, recently returned to the Capital after an extended visit to Chungking. Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, will be arriving here soon, and it is not without purpose that Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador, continues to hold the post of Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

There is no doubt that a considerable part of the coming discussions will be devoted to relations with the Soviet Union, and one view which is expressed here now is that the United States might profit by placing its relations with Russia on a treaty basis similar to the 20-year agreement already in effect between Moscow and London. While there are thorny territorial issues in Eastern Europe on which Britain and the United States do not know Moscow's final intentions, some feel that the problem of boundaries would be much more readily resolved if Russia could receive strong assurance of co-operation from the United States and Britain in case of any threat to Soviet security.

No Coercion

As to the United States' claim to the acquisition of new bases in the Pacific, Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, Chairman of a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee studying this question, emphasized that there was nothing in the Committee's plan designed to "force or coerce" friendly powers into giving up Pacific possessions. He expressed the belief that arrangements would be possible on a sensible, equitable basis. He said that informal assurance already had been obtained from China, Australia, New Zealand, and the Netherlands that they are willing to collaborate with the United Nations in policing the Pacific after the defeat of Japan and to make bases available for this purpose.

The American purpose is not to control the Pacific for its own interests alone, but to guarantee the peace of the Pacific in the interests of all countries. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, himself has taken pains to emphasize this objective and at his press conference yesterday, he said that the unconditional surrender and complete disarmament of Japan should serve to make the Pacific Ocean safe for all nations.

Mr. Welles explained that the United States has no other aim than to achieve complete security after the war, and he stressed the fact that Washington certainly would not claim the Pacific as an "American Lake," but rather that it would seek to make it a peaceful lake secure for all powers in-

Mr. Magnuson expiained that the subcommittee's first task would be to determine just what the Navy needs in the way of bases, what it has now as a result of development during this war, and what must be done to insure American rights for their postwar use.

To Take Japanese Bases

"We know some of those we need, and we aren't going to have to worry about how we are going to get them—we'll just take them," he said, referring to the well-developed Japanese air and naval bases in the mandated Gilbert and Marshall Islands.

"In the cases of others, however, it will be up to this Committee to correlate the Navy's needs with the work of the State Department in opening up discussion to see that they are met."

Mr. Magnuson said he could see nothing to convince him that it won't be up to the United States to maintain peace in the Pacific after the war.

'Spadework Now'

"And what's the use of going to the peace table with indefinite plans about what we will need to do it?" he asked. "That's why the Committee has been created. We're going to do the spadework now."

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox lately has advocated acquiring more Pacific bases to at least three committees of Congress.

"We must disarm Japan, particularly on the sea, when this war is over," he told the Foreign Affairs Committee. "It will be perfectly futile to disarm her if we do not have the power to keep her disarmed for a long time to come.

"That means one of the things which must be undertaken in any peace arrangements will be a provision for air bases and naval bases through the Pacific theater. We have now a very fine set of steppingstone bases through the Pacific theater. We must always have those.

"We do not want to take sovereignty of anything. But it would be wise to insist upon complete control and possession of a sufficient number of bases in the Pacific to insure that both our naval and air strength will be effective as against any future aggression in that quarter of the world."

Columbia Comptroller

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Henry McAlpin Echley has been appointed comptroller of Columbia University, it was announced today. Born in Savannah, Ga., he is a graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MARKILO MARKERS

Five styles: TH (holes), TN (notched), Flex, Limp, Klip (clip-on). Samples and circulars on request.

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Rain of Shells Pours Out Of U. S. Factories

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Fifty shells a minute—day and night—or a total of 1,932,000 high-explosive projectiles were turned out by American ordnance manufacturers in February, Undersecretary of War Robert T. Patterson has reported.

At the same time, he said, the shops and arsenals produced 419,000 bombs of all sizes up to the big blockbusters that have been shattering enemy-occupied industrial regions. Mr. Patterson estimated that was enough to provide raids in which 15,000 bombs could be dropped nightly for nearly a month.

In addition, Mr. Patterson said in reporting that armament production is 300 per cent higher than a year ago, industry "hung up a new record for small arms ammunition" in February. That record consisted of 1,244,000,000 cartridges in calibers .30, .45, and .50, or more than 500 every second during the month.

Machine gun and tank production also is jumping, he said. In January and February 150,000 machine guns and 134,000 submachine guns were turned out, while 5,000 tanks were rolling off assembly lines. This compared with production of 132,000 machine guns of all calibers in World War I.

Other production figures for the January-February period included: 28,000 Army trucks, 2,000 antitank guns, 5,000,000 pairs of marching shoes, and—this in February alone—7,800 weapon-bearing combat vehicles.

Mr. Patterson noted that the 1943 production program called for $57,000,000,000 worth of arms, ammunition, supplies, and installations.

"We will meet that figure," he said.

He added that the production rates were disclosed "with the full appreciation of the comfort it will give to our fighting men in Africa, Asia, and other battlefronts.

"We hope it comes to the attention of Hitler, who less than a year ago told us it could not be done.

"We are doing it now; we will do much better in the next few months; we will continue to increase our output for our own forces and our allies until the war is won."

Mme. Chiang's Tour Deferred for Week

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP) — Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, refusing to follow physicians' advice that she abandon her transcontinental tour, will begin the trip in about a week instead of tomorrow as originally planned.

The postponement, announced last night by a member of her entourage, was described as a compromise between Mme. Chiang's determination to appear in Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Ottawa, and physicians' wishes that she terminate her tour now.

The spokesman said the postponement was purely a precautionary measure in consideration of the strain the "First Lady of China" had been under since she underwent an operation shortly after her arrival in the United States Nov. 27. She will spend the next week here resting.

She has followed a strenuous program of official appearances in Washington, New York City, Boston and her alma mater, Wellesley College, since Feb. 17. Twice she almost fainted when appearing in New York and again became faint last Sunday while addressing Wellesley students.

Suppression of Press Seen in Newsprint Curb

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Curtailment of newsprint is an "indirect method of suppressing and destroying freedom of the press," Representative George A. Dondero (R) of Michigan said March 8 in asking House support for a resolution to ascertain whether the Federal Government is curtailing its output of printed matter.

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Hawaii Regains Civil Rule In Part From the Military

HONOLULU, March 10 (AP)—Military government over the Territory of Hawaii gives way in part today to civil government after 15 months and three days—ever since the Japanese sneak aerial attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into the World War.

The restoration becomes effective formally at a ceremony at 10 a. m. (3:30 p. m. eastern standard time) in historic Iolani Palace. In the presence of a joint session of the Hawaiian Legislature, Territorial Governor I. M. Stainback, Admiral Chester H. Nimitz and Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons effect the formal transfer of powers.

Eighteen agencies of government, mostly emergency organizations established under military rule, are being restored to civilian control. Martial law, however, remains in effect and civil writs of habeas corpus still are suspended.

Functions being restored to civilians include control of prices, food rationing, hospital and medical services, food production and distribution, rents, transportation and traffic except during blackout hours, public health and sanitation, business hours, civil and criminal judiciary, imports and exports within limits prescribed by the military, civilian mail censorship, liquor and narcotics, schools, alien property, garbage, banking, most civilian defense activities, and labor.

Adjustments in governmental processes to allow civilians to take control of these functions have been worked out in the 30 days since the proclamation was issued.

As restoration of limited civil government becomes effective, there is no indication that Hawaiians are relaxing their vigilance. There are to be no changes in complete blackout and evacuation plans nor in general readiness for any possible attack. Such an attack, civilian as well as military leaders continue to point out, is still possible.

Today's restoration occurs almost 100 years after another famous restoration in Hawaii.

It was Feb. 25, 1843, that Lord George Paulet of England, commanding the Frigate Carysfort, seized the Hawaiian Islands and raised the English Flag to prevent France from gaining control of the Pacific. Only July 31 of the same year, Admiral Thomas of the British Navy repudiated the seizure and restored sovereignty to Hawaii.

Governor Stainback recently said in relation to the restoration of civil control:

"I have confidence that we will meet the challenge of these difficult times; that we will fully demonstrate our capacity for self government. We shall not, we must not, we will not fail."

'Mary and Buddy' To Adopt Boy

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 10 (AP)—Mary Pickford, star of the silent screen, said March 8 that she and her husband, Lieut. Charles (Buddy) Rogers, have taken legal steps to adopt a six-year-old boy and take guardianship over a six-months-old girl.

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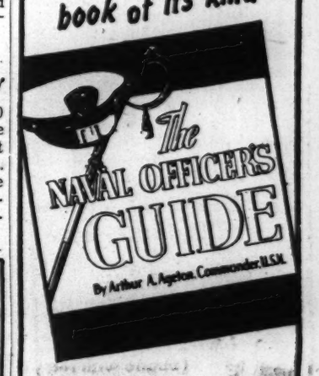

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Women's Activities: Heroines of Russia

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Women and children are looked upon as the greatest heroes in Russia today, Mrs. Nila Magidoff, wife of Robert Magidoff, NBC correspondent in Moscow, told a press conference at the Copley-Plaza yesterday. It is they who are going without food and clothes and heat that the Red Army may have everything, she said. It is they who saved the harvest, and they who are largely responsible for cleaning up cities after bombing.

Children attend school in the winter, she said, but in the summer they work in factories and on the collective farms. Before the war, she explained, only those over 17 were allowed to work, but now boys and girls from 12 years up are working six hours a day.

Mrs. Magidoff told how in two months these wage-earning children collected enough roubles to build 16 tanks. The appeal was made through a children's publication that is circulated all over Russia, and the young donors, she added, are extremely proud of those tanks, which bear the names of the first contributors.

Russian churches have collected enough money for two divisions of tanks, according to Mrs. Magidoff, and the divisions are called by the names of two Russian religious heroes of long ago. The churches in Leningrad collected 3,000,000 roubles for the Red Army, she said.

To one who has witnessed the "battle of Moscow" and the desperate sacrifices of a people under fire, our rationing looks like a picnic. Mrs. Magidoff laughed at the mere idea of comparing the situation in the two countries.

Sees U. S. Getting Serious

"You should see the expression on a Russian woman's face as the shopkeeper weighs her ration of bread," she said, "and watch how carefully he adds one tiny cube and then another to make the amount just right. You cannot understand," she went on intensely. "Bread is gold in Russia. Here you throw down your bread."

Mrs. Magidoff observed, however, that she has seen a great change take place in the United States during the last few months in which she has been lecturing for Russian War Relief. "Your people are beginning to realize what this war is about," she said. "And now that some women are having to clean their own houses who never did before and others are working for the first time, they can understand my country better." They ask her entirely different questions today than they did six months ago, she says.

Mrs. Magidoff was pleased when a reporter admired her smartly tailored black suit, which looked like a Fifth Avenue product. She explained with satisfaction that she had brought it from Moscow along with a number of evening dresses and some other suits all of which she has been wearing here with complete assurance of their smartness. Before the war, she said, there were several ateliers in Moscow where Russian women could buy custom-made clothes as up-to-date as any in the world. "We are all feminine and we like pretty clothes," she laughed.

Comments on Aid Phase

Commenting on Admiral William H. Standley's charge that Russian people were not being told the complete story of United States aid to Russia, she admitted it might not be the "complete" story for military reasons, but insisted that the people have known of American aid and been grateful for it. They could not help knowing, she said, for the Army gets food in cartons with American labels, the children in Leningrad drank American milk, and there were countless stories going the rounds about the merits of American planes and tanks.

Mrs. Magidoff was forced to leave Russia by regulations requiring wives and children of American war correspondents to be evacuated. In Moscow she was a student of literature at the University, then a writer for the Literary Gazette, and later an associate editor of the French language newspaper Journal de Moscou. She was one of a group of young people who volunteered in the U. S. S. R. to go by horseback hundreds of miles inland to take education, public health, and modern communtiy life to one of the backward republics. She tells of those experiences in her talks.

She is in Boston this week under the auspices of the Junior Committee for Russian War Relief. She is speaking at an open meeting this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "The War in Russia." There will be a reception tomorrow at Boston University at 1 p. m. and a dinner at Harvard, followed by a meeting at Lowell House at 8, when she will speak on "Russian Universities in Wartime." Friday noon she will address Simmons College students, and will attend a Russian War Relief Ball at the Vendome in the evening. There will be a tea at R. W. R. headquarters on Saturday for Greater Boston youth leaders to meet her.

By a Staff Photographer

Dedham Women Direct Club's Celebration

Among those directing the 50th anniversary celebration of the Dedham Woman's Club this afternoon were, left to right, Mrs. Herbert G. Austin, Fifth District Director, who wrote the pageant, "Passing of Fifty Years," presented by the Dramatic Committee; Mrs. Ralph H. Westgate, President; Mrs. Ernest H. Chute, who was in charge of music.

Dedham Fete Is Portraying Club Regimes

The Dedham Woman's Club, observing its fiftieth anniversary today at the Allin Congregational Church, its regular meeting place, cites two of its charter members as still active workers in the club. They are Mrs. Crawford Brown and Mrs. R. P. K. Neff, both of whom were cast in "Passing of Fifty Years" portraying the major event in the administration of each of the Club Presidents who remain in its membership.

The first of the scenes represented the meeting at the home of Mrs. Harriet T. Boyd, who was founder and first President of the club. Those that followed portrayed events in the administrations of Mrs. F. Prescott Drew, Mrs. Charles H. J. Kimball, Mrs. Franklin Russell, Miss Edith H. Smith, Miss Anna P. Rolland, Mrs. Herbert S. Symonds, Mrs. Rodney C. Larcom, Mrs. Irving W. Daniels, and Mrs. Herbert G. Austin, each of whom appeared in the role of President in the scene representing her two years in office.

Written by Mrs. Austin

The final scene brought the club up-to-date, with Mrs. Ralph H. Westgate, who is now the President, presiding at the meeting. Mrs. Austin wrote the pageant and Mrs. Charles Perry read the script as it was given.

The honor guests of the afternoon were the Past Presidents, Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Marie Bergeron, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, and Mrs. Austin, as Fifth District Director of the Federation.

The club had 13 charter members but now has a membership of 150, with a waiting list. It is accumulating a substantial fund which one day will be used for a building of its own. In the meantime it uses the church for its meetings.

Active in Civic Work

From the beginning, it has been active in community service and at present has as its major project hospitality, knitting, and "cooky days" for the antiaircraft camp near Dedham. The Club members entertain the men in their homes, have provided mufflers, socks, helmets and mittens for them and, every two weeks, have a cooky day on which they bake and take to the camp a generous supply for the cooky jar.

It also assists the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy in Boston, collecting magazines and games and doing sewing, and sews and knits for the War Relief Committee of the State Federation.

Several years ago, it took over the Children's Room of the Emergency Nursing Association of Dedham, providing furnishings and equipment and it continues its interest there also.

Wellesley Talk By Stevens Tonight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Edmund Stevens, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will lecture this evening on "The North African Campaign" in Pendleton Hall on the Wellesley College campus. The lecture, which will be held at 8 o'clock, is open to the public, is held under the auspices of the Community Forum and the Wellesley College Forum.

Mr. Stevens, who lived in Moscow for five years, covered the Russo-Finnish war and the Norwegian invasion, was sent to report on the developments in the Balkans, and has just returned to the United States after covering the North African campaign.

Heroes of War Are Honored In Launching of Escort Ships

War Activities in New England

Ship launchings today include the Submarine Apogon at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and two destroyer-escort ships at the Boston Navy Yard.

As sponsor of the new sub, Mrs. Thomas Withers, wife of the Rear Admiral commanding the Portsmouth yard, received a gift from yard employees, presented by William Haselton, pipefitter.

At Boston, one of the new-type craft being rushed to help plug the nation's anti-submarine defenses has been named for Machinist Napoleon Joseph Cabana of New Bedford, who was lost in the Philippines in December of 1941. The other, U. S. S. Dionne, is named for Ensign Arthur Louis Dionne of Walpole, who was killed in the Solomon Islands last Nov. 30.

The mothers of the two men, Mrs. Esther Cabana and Mrs. Lea A. Dionne, were chosen as sponsors of the new 300-foot, 1,300-ton vessels.

Two other sons of Mrs. Cabana are now in the armed services, one in the Army and the other in the Navy.

Future Waves

Twenty New England women will report as apprentice seamen at the Wave Storekeeper's School, Bloomington, Ind., on Friday, and the next day 43 more will report to Smith College as officer candidates, announced the First Naval District today.

Dim Your Lights!

"Improper shielding" of automobile headlights "is the most noticeable deficiency in the dimout enforcement during recent weeks," Col. Harold G. Storke, Army Director of Internal Security here, declared today in calling for wider compliance with regulations.

"The recently published threats from Berlin of bombings in store for the northeastern sections of our country should bring home to the public the importance of careful compliance," said the First Service Command official.

Also calling for a reduction in skyglow as a protection for offshore shipping, the Colonel said these "twin dangers can be greatly reduced if each citizen in the dimout areas will co-operate in reducing to a minimum all the lighting under his control."

All auto owners, he pointed out, "should realize that unless the present very lenient restrictions result in a sufficient reduction of the light coming from these sources, more stringent regulations must be imposed, even at the expense of public safety on the highways."

He reported "far too many cases in which the paint covering the upper half of the lenses is either too thin to be opaque or is of such quality that it has chipped off extensively. When paint is used, it should be renewed when necessary, and this may be as often as every month."

Smith Ceremonies

Following graduation of 450 officers as the third class of Waves to be indoctrinated at Smith College, 28 women as the first contingent to be detached as Spar cadets left yesterday for further instruction at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn.

Receives 'E'

For outstanding war production, the Ames Street plant of the United-Carr Fastener Corporation in Cambridge today received the Army-Navy "E" in ceremonies in the Cambridge State Armory.

Brig.-Gen. Alden H. Waitt, executive officer of the Chemical Warfare Service and graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made the ward of the flag, and Commander Milton E. Borden of the First Naval District presented the lapel pins, received by Arthur W. Kimbell, company president, and Miss Georgianna L. Simpson and Robert Dryer, representing employees.

Army Relief

Typical of the cases being completely financed by Army Emergency Relief, according to the First Service Command, is the case described in this letter:

"I am the wife of an Army private on duty in North Africa. In another six weeks our baby will be born, and I am worried because I do not have the money to pay the bills that fall due then. The allotment of his pay that I receive monthly helps, of course, but it is not enough to take care of this coming event."

Every legitimate need of soldiers and their families will be met immediately by its relief organization working with the Red Cross, explained the F. S. C. headquarters here.

Rag Firm Members Bailed

Eli Yoffe of Brookline and William Krasnow of Newton, doing business as Yoffe-Krasnow, Inc., of Maple Street, Chelsea, rag dealers, are today on bail of $7,500 each pending trial in the United States District Court for alleged conspiracy to evade income taxes totaling about $144,000. The men, who were secretly indicted, pleaded innocent before Judge Francis J. W. Ford late yesterday.

War Home Forum Meeting Saturday

Point rationing, grade labeling, price ceilings and other wartime problems will be discussed on Saturday at an all-day institute sponsored by the Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association. The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, 100 Arlington Street, with registration at 8:30 a. m.

Dexter M. Keezer, Deputy Administrator, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., will present the case of "Point Rationing, Grade Labeling, and Price Ceilings."

Preceding Mr. Keezer's address, George W. Westcott, Extension Economist of Massachusetts State College, will discuss "New England Food Supplies and Victory Gardens." Miss Marjorie Foster of the Quincy Visiting Nurse Association will propose ways for maintaining the nutritional yardstick.

"Textile Fibers and the World Tomorrow" will be introduced by Walter J. Hamburger, Director of the Fabric Research Laboratory, and Mrs. Esther Cooley Page will present "Your Wardrobe."

John J. Quinn of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company will suggest ways to conserve services and equipment. Responsibility of household repairs rests with Frank Magee and Early B. Tinker from the MacDonald-Tinker Company.

The few selected exhibits include lesser-known kinds of fish and "variety" meats. Miss Dorothea Nicoll, Nutritionist in the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, will display practical pointers on how to use ration points along with the seasonal fresh foods.

Nonmembers as well as members of the Home Economics Association may register for a small fee.

Today's FM Programs

W6XB, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:10 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallichio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Music; Rainbow Trio.
7:45 p. m.—Commentator.
8:00 p. m.—News Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3m), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:30 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Major Ruth C. Streeter, Marines.
4:45 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; the Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Mystery Hall"; Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Morton Gold's Orch.; drama; music; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Salute to the States"; Alvino Rey's Orchestra.

Instructs AAF Instructors

Randolph Field

Former Bostonian Heads School

At Randolph Field, Texas, Col. Edward H. Underhill, who traces his lineage back to the Mayflower, directs the new Central Instructors' School, which trains flight tutors and ground-school teachers for all Army Air Force training schools. A veteran of 16 years as a pilot, he had worked during the day and studied nights at Lowell Institute School to qualify for flight instruction. His mother, Mrs. C. F. Underhill, resides in Brighton.

C. I. O. Union Wins Election In Vote of R. H. White Workers

In an inter-union dispute over the right to represent the employees in the R. H. White Company of Boston the labor union already established in the store won in an election this week. The store is the biggest department store in New England to have a labor agreement with a union.

The voting came out 543 for the United Retail and Wholesale and Department Store Employees of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and 89 for the Retail Clerks' Protective Association of the American Federation of Labor.

The election, which was held by the State Labor Relations Commission, covered all selling and non-selling workers and office workers, but not maintenance employees.

"Originally there was an independent union in the store, which became a C. I. O. union two years ago," Charles H. Harvey, business manager of the C. I. O. union, said today.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

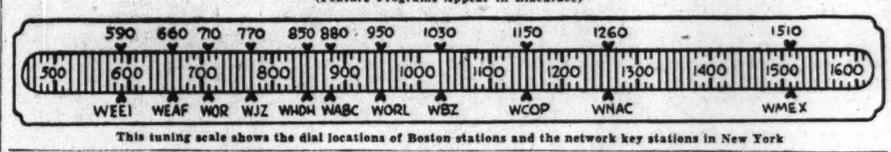
The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 9
2,000 gallons	1,837⅓
1,500 gallons	1,153
1,000 gallons	768⅔
500 gallons	384⅓

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sp'ts Broadcasters' Asso.	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Margaret Janis, songs	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00 Elizbth Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Fats Waller's Orchestra
4:15 4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:30 Red Cross Program	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Maj. R Streeter, Marines	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:45 Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Bridgeport String Ensem.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Les Brown's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment: News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Mary Small, songs	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports; Income Taxes
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs	"This Is My Story": dr.	Music: Hum and Strum	News from Abroad	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Easy Aces": comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Kay Lyers; Melodiers	"California Melodies"	Carewe-Chamberlain
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	M. Gray, songs; orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs North': com.	The Barries: Willard Trio	Judy Garland, songs
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"The Manhattan Story"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall": drama	You Shall Have Music
8:45 Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall": drama	You Shall Have Music
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor: Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	M. Gould's Or.; drama	Classical Album
9:30 Milton Berle: vari-	Frankie Masters' Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Russell Crouse; Richard	Classical Album
9:45 ety; orch.; guests	Dance orchestra; Talk	dramatic sketch; orch.	Haydn; Ilka Chase, mc	Classical Album; News
10:00 Moments in Music:	John Gunther, news	Kay Kyser's College of	John B Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15 Verdi's "Aida"	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00 News; Wm Shirer	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Songs; War	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Rideout; Master	Newscast	What Can I Do? drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orch.
11:30 Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Salute to the States"	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Religious service	News Service	"Fiesta": music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious service; News	Jack Dalton, songs	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Tune Up Time	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch: Religious
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Music of Many Lands	News Services	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Morning Notes	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: ODI drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News: Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	News; Band; Flower Show	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer-Up Gang: vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	calist; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga"
11:15 Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	B. Moynihan; J. Kiley
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Famous Song Hits	"Snow Village": sketch	"Yankee House Party":	Henry Musette's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday: sk	Hour: music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Variety program	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	"Beth's Village Canteen"	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Kraye
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light": sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Leo Litwin, piano	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon Comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Norma Scott, songs	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00 Eliza'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15 4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Lou Bresse's Orchestra
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Lend-Lease in Action";	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:45 Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	From Washington-Eng.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15 Bone Shop, Bill Eliot	Newscast	Cowboy songs; Taxes	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: Concert	Musical program	News from Abroad	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge; sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Popular Music	Richard Salinger: News
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: Re-
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	George Duffy's Orchestra	ligious program
8:00 Ransom Sherman;	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan, Fanny	"Singin' Sam" songs	"Dreamland Quartet"
8:15 Variety program	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Jimmy Richard's Orch.	"This Is My Story"; dr.
8:30 Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery drama	Songs of the Range
8:45 Death Valley; News	"What Peace Principles	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery drama	"What's Going On"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Can the United Nations	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Franck:
9:15 teur program	Agree Upon Now?"	orch.; songs; guests	News Service	Sonata for Violin and
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Henry King's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song;	Piano
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	orch.; Chas. Butterworth	soloists; orchestra	Classical Album: Franck
10:00 "The First Line"	John Gunther, news	Abbott & Bert Lahr, com-	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15 "The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	edy or.; soloists; guest	"Yankee Follies of 1943"	Religious services
10:30 Network speaker	World's Most Honored	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Sen. Thuman; F. Fuchs	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; songs; organ	News Service	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:15 E. B. Rideout; Mas-	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Harold Grant's Orchestra
11:30 ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World;	Capt. Edward Rickem-	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Frank Black, conductor	backer: Recorded talk	Day's End: News

Regional WLB Ends Strike At Pacific Mills

The first strike which the new Regional War Labor Board in Boston has had a hand in settling—a five-day walkout in the big Pacific Mills at Lawrence—was wiped out today by a complete return to work.

Finish of the tieup introduces a powerful fresh factor for industrial peace in New England through the War Labor Board's potentialities for the termination of disputes.

The strike at Pacific Mills, which employs 6,000 and is one of the large woolen mills of New England, began last Thursday. A shipment of wool from Australia was delayed in transit from San Francisco. The company notified its combing department the week before, it states, that there would probably be delay. When the wool did not come in, it laid off the 400 workers in that department.

Some 250 weavers then quit and according to reports the mill came to be pretty well shut down because of the strike and lack of wool.

Last Saturday the War Labor Board here wired the strikers to go back to work, as it is the board's policy not to take up the merits of a dispute while a strike is on.

The Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations wired back asking if the strikers would be penalized when they returned, whether four workers it said had been discharged by the company would be reinstated, etc.

These points were taken up with the management by Waldo C. Holden, Acting Director of the Disputes Division of the War Labor Board. He received assurances that there would be no discrimination. The company said it had not discharged the four men for being union members but that two had left and two had been laid off for disciplinary reasons and that none had really been discharged and all would be taken back, etc.

When the union received Mr. Holden's message, covering this ground, it held a meeting at Lawrence last evening and voted to go back to work starting with the 10 o'clock shift last night.

Merits of the issue in controversy between the company and the union are now with the Board.

Opera 'Aida' Goes On the Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Verdi's opera, "Aida," is tonight's presentation on Great Moments in Music, with Jean Tennyson, soprano, Charles Kullman, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, singing the leading roles. George Sebastian conducts the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

The methods devised by the Japanese to undermine the health and morale of "nonco-operative" Americans and Filipinos in Manila will be revealed in the John Freedom dramatization, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Barney Ross, U. S. Marine Corps hero, just returned from Guadalcanal, is guest star on the Eddie Cantor program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Thursday

School of the Air of the Americas presents, from Canada, a dramatization of Thames Williamson's "North After Seals," CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

The second anniversary of Lend-Lease Aid will be observed with luncheon talks from Washington by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States; Maxim Litvinov, Russian Ambassador, T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of China, and Edward R. Stettinius, American Lend-Lease Administrator, BLUE, 1:45 p. m. (Not on WHDH).

Bulgarian Storage

Plans for construction of new cold storage facilities in Bulgaria at a cost of about $1,464,000 have been drawn up by the Agricultural Ministry. A loan has been obtained to finance the project and the equipment is to be supplied by German firms, it is reported.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 11
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: "The War at Sea," GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1mez, 19.7m

London—8:15 p. m.—News Letter for Newfoundland, GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRC, 2.92meg, 102m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley, GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRC, 2.92meg, 102m.

Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8meg, 25.3m.

Chungking—9 p. m.—News in English, XGOY, 6.11meg, 49m

London—9:15 p. m.—RAF Bomber Command Band GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRC, 2.92meg, 102m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week," VLQ3, 11.71mez, 25.5m; VLA8, 9.58meg, 41m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News, GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GSC, 9.58mez, 31.3m; GRC, 2.92meg, 102m

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular songs, TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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German Hopes In No. Africa Declared Gone

Germany has no hope of ever regaining the lost territory in Africa, Edmund Stevens, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, recently returned to the United States from the African front, told members of the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs at their joint luncheon at the Hotel Statler today.

Mr. Stevens, who has been with the British Eighth Army, said that the North African campaign is the prelude battle for Europe and that the Germans are merely fighting a delaying action in order to hold up Allied European invasion plans.

"Hitler's delaying action," Mr. Stevens said, "is giving him a chance to consolidate his defense on the Continent. It is giving him time to build more submarines wherewith to blunt our offensive power.

"So long as the Germans hold Tunis they can prevent our convoys passing through the Mediterranean narrows," the Monitor correspondent said.

Eliminate Long Route

"Once we get Tunisia we can eliminate the present long route around the Cape of Good Hope and thereby treble our shipping capacity to Africa. The entire soft underside of Hitler's ramshackle empire will then be exposed. We can keep him guessing as to where we are going to hit him."

While Mr. Stevens made no prediction where the Allies would attempt to invade Europe he said that a blow on the Nazi southern flank plus continued Soviet offensives from the East might end the war sooner than was previously hoped.

Speaking of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's successful sweep to Tripoli Mr. Stevens said that the British strategist not only gave the German Field Marshal, General Erwin Rommel, a thorough beating but that he also conquered the desert, in many ways a more formidable adversary.

"In all the previous campaigns," the speaker said, "the desert was the winner, grinding to dust arms and striking power of both sides."

Licked the Desert

General Montgomery licked the desert, Mr. Stevens observed, because he solved the supply problem that baffled all others.

The British General, according to the Monitor correspondent, did not consider Rommel a great general but rather a "good one."

Mr. Stevens said the delay in the American push in North Africa was due to Rommel's decision to abandon all Libya in the attempt to hold the Tunis bridgehead. That is why General Eisenhower's army has such a tough job in removing Axis resistance. Also, he pointed out, the American troops were green and up against veterans.

"Our original force was probably much smaller than we realized," he said. "Our supply problem was particularly difficult, while the German supply line is only 90 miles across the straits."

Never Too Old to Play Trains

R. J. Keller

Servicemen Guests of Model Railroad Society

Corp. E. E. Putnam from Danvers is one of many soldiers and sailors who enjoy the Friday night "open house" at the Massachusetts Model Railroad Society's headquarters, 683 Atlantic Avenue. The weekly entertainment is sponsored jointly with the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

Servicemen on Friday Leave Have Chance to 'Play Train'

Servicemen during leisure time on Friday nights stand invited by the U. S. O.-Soldiers and Sailors Committee to enjoy the elaborate miniature railroad system of the Massachusetts Model Railroad Society at 683 Atlantic Avenue.

The "grown-up kids" who form the Society recently set aside one evening a week, from seven until 10, so that soldiers and sailors might indulge in the fascinating sport of tinkering with the model trains and watching them whir.

For those who would rather "play trains" than anything else, it's not hard to make-believe with this extensive layout of everything from houses to working waterfalls. They are all built to scale, ¼ inch to the foot. There is also a section at one end of the 140-foot room which is devoted to a narrower gauge, built ⅛ inch to the foot, where all scenic effects are proportionately smaller.

Remarkable Detail

"This is part of my life, and I've been doing it for years," said Otto Horsman, who designed and constructed the realistic scenery with painted plastic molded over wire screening. He was putting the finishing touches on the approach to a suspension bridge built by George Litzen of wood and wire, and painted black to simulate iron and steel.

A graceful blue canvas sky rises back of his rolling hills in which green sponge trees grow. Sheep graze high on a pasture slope, and a lone fisherman angles from a bridge under which real water flows.

With the exception of rails, which are bought from rolling mills, members make most of the equipment themselves from salvaged materials. They fiercely resent having anyone refer to their enterprise as something in the toy class. Occasionally a member takes a toy and rebuilds it, but usually cars, engines and other equipment is made from old tin cans, cardboard, Celluloid and raw materials. Some intricately made engines would cost $85 to buy, and certain cars as high as $15. The entire display would be hard to replace for $40,000, it has been estimated.

Membership involves privileges and precedent wherein all wear little colored badges which designate whether they are "apprentices," or trainmen. Second and third ratings are "brakeman" and "conductor," and the topmost rank if that of "engineer."

A snug control tower, under which is the big control plant, is entered by a steep little stair. Here the train dispatcher, who is usually of engineer rank, can survey the entire room and play trains in a grand manner.

"Whoa!" said the man at the switchboard, as a long sleek Pullman train slithered rapidly round a long curve. He pulled a lever, and the train slowed down. "We used to have a lot of smash-ups, and have to watch that they don't gain too much momentum. If that were a real train, it would be going 200 miles an hour in proportion to its size."

Corporal's Hobby

"This would be a good place to send several guys I know who get into mischief when they don't go to the U. S. O.-Soldiers and Sailors clubs," said a husky Shore Patrol lad, as he looked things over.

And mischief is the last thing in the mind of one serviceman who is an ardent member of the Society. He is Technical Corp. E. E. Putnam from Danvers, who is stationed at the Army Recruiting Office. Busy every free moment working on new equipment, he disclosed that miniature railroads have been his hobby for many years.

Twenty of the 114 members of the society are already in the service, with more going every minute, but interest has not slackened among the boys in uniform. Dozens of them were in the big room, watching or asking questions. When queried as to how they learned about the fascinating layout, they said they had read about it in bulletin or daily newspaper notices of servicemen's events.

New Red Cross Programs Are Got Under Way

The Red Cross is as actively engaged in preparing for the future as it is in providing relief from present disaster. Nationally, it has been providing swimming lessons for men in service, and now it announces it will extend that opportunity to prospective members of Army and Navy.

Locally the Red Cross will conduct two nutrition classes at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, one on Monday afternoons at 2 o'clock, the other Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Meanwhile, Charles F. Rowley, Chairman of the War Fund Drive in Boston, declared today that the drive "is not going as well as we had hoped. We still find all too many persons who regard this campaign merely as another of the annual Red Cross appeals, for which a one-dollar membership will be enough even though they could give more. In time of war small donations, although helpful, simply will not suffice."

Extension Announced

Extension of the swimming and water-safety training to prospective soldiers and sailors was announced recently by Norman H. Davis, National Chairman of the American Red Cross. The program, planned especially for youths of pre-induction age, will be undertaken immediately. Under the direction of a trained army of 15,000 Red Cross Water Safety instructors, and in co-operation with schools, colleges, clubs and industrial and community organizations.

Young men approaching the induction age will be given training in the same water safety skills now being taught effectively to the armed forces by the American Red Cross. The instruction course is based on actual demonstrated needs of modern warfare in which troops sometimes are obliged to swim great distances or remain afloat for long periods, and on occasions are called to cross deep water with full equipment.

Only 10 per cent of the men in the armed forces were skilled swimmers when they entered the service, Mr. Davis said.

Boston Postmaster Nominee For 47 Years in the Service

A choice political plum—the $10,000-a-year Postmastership at Boston—will become a Civil Service job for a "career" man rather than a politician, if the United States Senate confirms President Roosevelt's nomination of Patrick J. Connelly of Dorchester for the position.

Nomination is considered tantamount to appointment when the nominee has the support of Congressional leaders as is the case with Mr. Connelly.

As assistant Postmaster, division of finance, Mr. Connelly took a competitive Civil Service examination for Postmaster, gaining a high rating. He is said to be the only postal career man to reach the top by means of such an examination. At his office in the Federal Building he lauded the Civil Service system that enables a man with only a common school education and a public service record to come out on top.

Rose from Ranks

With 47 years of experience in the postal service during which he rose from the ranks, Mr. Connelly faces the responsibilities ahead with probably greater familiarity with postal problems than any man ever appointed to the post. He will retire three years from now in accordance with postal regulations.

Mr. Connelly is the first public relations director to be appointed in the Boston Postal District—said to be the largest such district in the world—having been named for that work seven years ago. Since then he has promoted "the greatest business in the world" with what he terms splendid results. He pointed to a pile of scrap books filled with newspaper clippings, as "evidence."

It was Mr. Connelly who picked up the first sack of air mail to be sent from Boston and placed it in a plane at the old Saugus Race Track in 1918. In 1905 he took the first tube of mail from the then newly installed pneumatic tube at the North Station and handled its contents, which were a letter and bouqets of flowers for Postmaster George Hibbard. The tube was connected with the Post Office.

Red Cross Chairman

Civic duties, as well as postal work, have been a specialty with Mr. Connelly. He was the first chairman of the Red Cross in Dorchester, the Community Fund, the Boy Scout campaign, and was chairman of the Dorchester historical committee at the time of the tercentenary celebration in 1930.

In 1934 Mr. Connelly was chairman of the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, and for five years was chairman or vice-chairman of the Federal units of the Community Federation of Boston, contacting 20,000 Federal employees. For five years he was president of the Dorchester Board of Trade. He is author of a booklet on the Islands of Boston Harbor, and in 1930 wrote a history of Dorchester, now used in the Boston schools as a textbook. He also wrote a book of instructions for new postal workers.

A native of the North End, he moved to Dorchester in 1905. He was postmaster of the Uphams Corner postal district for 12 years. He is a former vice-president of the United Improvement Association of Boston, and in 1932 organized and was a director of the Massachusetts Children's Safety League.

Mr. Connelly will succeed John W. Gleavy, who took over the duties of postmaster in September, 1941, succeeding the late Peter F. Tague. Mr. Gleavy will now retire.

By a Staff Photographer

Patrick J. Connelly

Postal worker for 47 years and active civic leader in Dorchester who was nominated by President Roosevelt for the Postmastership at Boston.

Meat Dealer Gets 6 Months And Fine in Ceiling Case

Sentence of six-months imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 was imposed on Benjamin Rottenberg of Brighton, and a fine of $1,000 additional on B. Rottenberg Company, Inc., of Boston, wholesale meat dealer, in the United States District Court today for violation of the Federal price ceiling regulations on beef.

A jury found both defendants guilty on March 5 and sentence was deferred until today.

Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., before whom the case was tried, presided at today's session. Stay of sentence for three weeks was granted pending an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on the validity of the regulations and the constitutionality of the Act, over the objection of Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney. Mr. Brandon urged immediate execution of the sentence on the ground that the Act itself used the word "emergency"; that the Court had shown generous leniency to both sides during the jury trial and the nearly 2½-hour session today; that meat men were watching the case closely, and that he as United States Attorney was obligated to avoid anything that might give an excuse or reasea to others "to take a gamble" that they might escape severe and rapid justice should they violate ceiling prices.

Sentence Postponed

The sentencing of Paul Milleer of Wollaston, employee of B. Rottenberg Company, Inc., who changed his plea to guilty during the trial, was postponed until Friday to enable counsel to review the case.

William H. Lewis, who was associated with John Backus and Leonard Poretsky as counsel for the Rottenberg defendants, submitted a motion for a new trial on the basis of "newly discovered evidence," but Judge Wyzanski denied the motion after learning that the new evidence was based on statements by Prentiss Brown of the Office of Price Administration just made before Congressional committees and which was ruled inadmissable in this case because this Court cannot rule on the validity of the regulations.

Judge Wyzanski declared that violation of regulations of the OPA was an exceptional, grievious offense in wartime. The regulation of prices is intended to preserve morale on the home front as well as to control prices, he said. In passing sentence, the Judge pointed out that it was consistent with one in a similar case yesterday by the United States District Court of Southern New York.

"Einstein Puzzle"

After sentence, Mr. Lewis moved for arrest of judgment, which was denied after Mr. Lewis called some of the OPA regulations an "Einstein puzzle" that nobody but Einstein could answer. Judge Wyzanski, replying to statements of Mr. Lewis, said that the public thought had been prejudicated by talk of black markets, defined his understanding of the term to be selling at higher-than-ceiling prices and dealings with food products in violations of regulations.

Mr. Lewis had referred to the term as giving an impression that it was "bootleg" meat, although meat referred to in this trial had been shown to bear the Government inspection stamp.

Mr. Rottenberg remains at liberty on his original bail of $2,500 and Mr. Miller on his original bail of $1,500.

Redfish Rises in Popularity As Seafood Demand Increases

With seafood supplies far below normal due to many trawlers and draggers being "in the service," and the meat shortage building the greatest demand for fresh fish in the long history of the fishing industry, new efforts are being made to acquaint New Englanders with varieties of fish they have heretofore known only by name and from catching, processing and shipping them to inland markets.

Whiting, rosefish, and other species are receiving more local attention than ever, some being promoted by retailers. In the case of rosefish, also known as redfish and now and again as ocean perch, production has jumped in little more than a decade from practically nothing to the leader of all species as far as receipts landed at Boston, Gloucester, and Portland, Maine, are concerned.

The 1942 landings of redfish at these three ports totaled 115,146,964 pounds—the first time that haddock has been outdistanced as leader for years. Haddock was in second place in 1942, with 109,799,196 pounds landed at the three ports.

Redfish — perhaps the most talked of species—is sold in millions of pounds and always in fillet form, according to Gordon T. Canning, sales manager of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company. Not too long ago fishermen threw the redfish away when they were hauled up in nets, as they were considered of no value and unmarketable.

Then experiments were tried. Some of the fish were brought in and cut as fillets, identified with the name ocean perch, and put on the market. They first sold in the Chicago area, said Mr. Canning, and then in the Atlanta, Ga., market area. After some 18 months of "missionary" work, the fish began to sell freely in the Great Lakes region, where the name perch and its size appealed to the users of lake fish and at considerably less cost.

Lake fishermen complained about the name red perch or ocean perch, and as a result the fish are now marketed as rosefish in most markets, Mr. Canning explained. The largest landings come from draggers, which are out on fishing trips less than a week. Some receipts are accounted for by the larger vessels. While they are caught all year around, the peak of the season is from March to November, Mr. Canning stated.

Redfish, as they are commonly known among fishermen, are found all along the coast as far as the Cape Shore grounds off Cape Sable, N. S.

The redfish are classified as groundfish, and like haddock, cod, pollock, and other groundfish, are found in water from 120 to 300 feet deep. It takes about four pounds of the whole or "round" redfish to make one pound of fillets. Few of this type of fish are sold fresh. Most are frozen and shipped to all points of the United States, and some to Honolulu, said Mr. Canning.

Before the United States entered the war, many army training camps began to use redfish. Now the Army is one of the largest customers for this fish.

Important Dates For Consumers

Tomorrow—Fuel oil coupons for Period 5 become valid for 10 gallons each in Zone A (Northern New England).

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 16 — Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 31.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

City Hall Heat Back to Normal

Employees at City Hall can work overtime hereafter without having the doors locked on them and the heat and lights put out in their faces. Steam from the Boston Edison Company at last heats City Hall, and today the early closing rule, which has been in effect for two months for purposes of fuel conservation, was lifted.

The public can visit City Hall up to 5 p. m. each day and the employees can work, if they wish, until 10:30, the new hour for "lights out."

Beginning March 20, the Hall will again be opened all day Saturday. Saturday closings were another fuel-conservation measure decreed by Mayor Tobin which are no longer necessary.

Arrested in Auto Case

Winfield Mohr Stevenson of Westfield, Mass., former operator of a café at Northampton, and the subject of an extensive search by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since Feb. 28 when he was indicted by the Grand Jury at Providence, R. I., on charges involving violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, has been apprehended by the F. B. I. at Spencer. This was disclosed today by Carl E. Hennrich, special agent in charge of the Boston field division of the F. B. I. who said the Spencer police assisted in the arrest. The F. B. I. alleges that the defendant operated an automobile illegally from Lee, Mass., to Pawtucket, R. I., and that he borrowed $2 on his driver's license to obtain funds to attend the races at Narragansett.

Bushnell Orders Bresnahan Back From the 'Sticks'

With former Gov. Charles F. Hurley on the list of witnesses yet to be called by the Grand Jury in the Cocoanut Grove fire case, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell today asked Police Commissioner Joseph E. Timilty to assign Patrolman John C. Bresnahan to full-time duty immediately in the department of the attorney general.

Now stationed in Hyde Park, Officer Bresnahan, who was questioned by the Jury today, had been on special duty as an investigator for Governor Hurley in the 1937-39 term. Mr. Bushnell disclosed his request as he emerged from a Jury session.

At his inaugural, it was recalled, Governor Hurley, a Democrat, had commented upon asserted unrest in the City's police force and implied that the person holding the Commissioner's job should not be a politician. Shortly thereafter, Officer Bresnahan was obtained for special duty but after the Hurley term he was assigned to his present post at Station 19, regarded as "in the sticks" even though he has been on the force for more than 20 years. Mr. Timilty was Commissioner at the time of the Hurley comment.

Those who had appeared for questioning this morning also included Stanley Gaw of the City Police Bureau of Records, Grace Russell, secretary to Commissioner Timilty; and Henry M. Leen, former United States Attorney here, who until yesterday was counsel for Lieut. Frank J. Linney of the Fire Department in the Cocoanut Grove case.

Andrew J. Gorey, counsel for Mr. Timilty in the Grove case, was also seen at the Grand Jury suite, but it was not disclosed whether he had been officially called as a witness.

Boston Welfare Recipients to Get Help for Gardens

City aid will be extended to welfare recipients in order to permit them to have Victory Gardens, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston, has announced.

Land, tools, seeds, and fertilizer will be given to persons of limited income who desire to have war gardens, the Mayor announced yesterday.

The Mayor stated that the park department, which is in charge of the Victory Garden program, will have all city-owned land plowed that is to be used for wartime plots. Included in the public land which is to be allotted to Victory Gardeners are tracts in the Fenway, Thomas Park, Columbus Park, and Marine Park, in South Boston, and Franklin Park, Dorchester.

Those eligible to have city aid for war gardens include welfare recipients, aid to dependent children, old age assistance, and soldiers' relief.

Executive Council Tied on Appointee To Secretaryship

Once again the Republican-controlled Executive Council today rejected Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointment of Joseph S. Mitchell, Negro member of the State Parole Board, as Executive Secretary to the Council.

By a four-to-four tie vote the Council refused to confirm Mr. Mitchell as successor to the late William L. Reed, also a Negro. Councilor James S. Bulkley, (R) of Springfield, who last week voted for Mr. Mitchell's confirmation, was absent today because of illness.

Governor Saltonstall again resubmitted the Mitchell appointment for consideration next week.

A week ago the Council turned down the Mitchell appointment by a four-to-three margin. At that time Councilor William H. McSweeney (R) of Salem was absent and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill did not vote because his ballot would not change the result.

In view of the fact that Councilor Bulkley is on record as favoring Mr. Mitchell's appointment, it is expected that the Parole Board member will eventually be confirmed when the full Council is in attendance.

★ ★

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MARCH 10, 1943

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And the Japanese bloody sun
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Wherever our armies go.

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Nazis Gain 100 Miles in Donets Basin

Continued from Page 1

that the enemy had superior numbers in the area and was attacking violently. In at least one sector south of Kharkov, it was said the Germans had been forced to retreat.

On the central front, however, the Red Army continued to push westward from Gzhatsk, 100 miles west of Moscow, and southward and southwestward from Rzhev.

Farther to the north, Marshal Semon Timoshenko's hard-hitting offensive pushed the Germans closer into their fortsess of Staraya Russa below Lake Ilmen by capturing Staro Ramushevo and Novo Ramushevo, only 15 miles from their objective.

East of Vyzma, they arrived at Temkino and Tumakovo, which are only about 12 or 15 miles from the German base.

The German High Command, carrying out another of its withdrawals "according to plan," announced the evacuation of Bely, 60 miles southwest of Rzhev and about the same distance northwest of Vyazma. The communiqué claimed fresh advances in the Kharkov sector, however.

The German Army, reinforced by approximately 375,000 men in 12 fresh divisions from Western Europe and by 13 other divisions rested fro mthe defeats of winter, has smashed back along a 100-mile path in the Donets Basin to recapture eight cities since the end of February at the cost of 20,000 killed, a Russian communiqué announced.

Red Army Admits Donets Reverses

The Red Army's reverses were acknowledged in a war bulletin which said that Soviet troops were holding on the north bank of the upper Donets River. The Russians asserted they were delivering punishing blows at the enemy's equipment and personnel.

Northwest of Kharkov, Soviet troops also drove westward in the Lgov and Sudzha sectors, killing more than 800 Germans.

For nearly a fortnight, the Russians have been hinting at news of reverses in the mud of the thawing upper Donets Basin. For days the war bulletins have spoken only of strong German counter-attacks southwest of Voroshilovgrad, which is 80 miles east of Slavyansk, one of the cities recaptured by the Germans.

The Germans claimed the recapture of Slavyansk six days ago. The Russians entered it Feb. 17.

Besides Slavyansk the cities the Russians admitted they had evacuated were Pavlograd, only 35 miles from the Dnieper River band; Krasnograd, 35 miles from the German base at Poltava; and Lozovaya, Krasnoarmeisk, Kramatorsk, Barvenkovo, and Lisichansk.

"The German Command had intended by means of deep encircling blows to surround and destroy our advanced troops and recapture the district of Kharkov," the Russian communiqué said. The Russians took Kharkov Feb. 16 after it had been in German hands 16 months.

The Russians listed seven German infantry, four tank, and one motorized divisions among the 12 reported shifted from the Western Front to the eastern lines, and said that veterans of the German-Russian war included in the rested 13 divisions were eight tank and five infantry divisions.

London military experts said that unless the Germans took Kharkov, the Axis offensive would be a failure.

The Germans claimed Tuesday that they had captured Lyubotin, only 12 miles due west of Kharkov, as well as Valki, 30 miles west.

Cargo Insurance Rates Drop Sharply

By the Associated Press

London, March 10

The Institute of London Underwriters today announced world - wide reductions in war-risk rates for ship cargoes in a move which appeared to mark a definite turn for the better in the Allied war against Axis submarines. The authoritative Financial Times said never before have there been such "wholesale and world-wide" reductions in war-risk rates.

The cuts were most marked in the American section of the rate list where cargoes via the Panama Canal and Pacific Ocean to India, Ceylon and the Persian Gulf were chopped from 20 per cent of the value of the shipment to 15 per cent.

There was no change in the United Kingdom section except on cargoes for Turkey, where the rate was dropped from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent.

Munich Bombed:

Nazi Party Cradle Damaged Heavily

Britain's biggest bombers took to the air Tuesday night to blast Munich, cradle of the Nazi Party and seat of important war industries, in the twelfth RAF assault upon the continent in 14 nights, it was announced.

Other aircraft bombed targets in Western Germany and laid mines in enemy waters. Eleven of the aircraft were reported missing by the British. The Germans said 12.

It was the second consecutive night stab of the RAF into Southern Germany. The big British bombers, some manned by Canadians, made the 1,300-mile round trip raid to Munich after a heavy assault on Nuremberg Monday night, in which Swiss press reports said the old center of that Nazi Party stamping ground was razed. The attack on Munich was believed to have been at least as heavy.

The Germans in radiocasts admitted damage had been done in the Munich assault and complained that "cultural places" were damaged.

Munich, besides being the site of the Nazi Brown House and other Nazi Party headquarters buildings, has important locomotive and car-repair shops vital to Hitler's communications, a motor works, engineering shops, and other plants producing submarine and airplane engines, armored cars, and tanks.

Munich was last raided by the RAF on the night of Dec. 21, when numerous two-ton "blockbusters" and thousands of incendiaries were loosed on the city, railhead for the shipment of war supplies to Italy and North Africa.

Planes participating in Tuesday's foray started roaring across the channel shortly after dusk. Residents on the British south coast reported the constant drone of eastbound planes was audible for more than 90 minutes.

The raid followed several late-afternoon sweeps over Northern France by Spitfire squadrons, in the course of which two enemy fighters were reported destroyed.

The first hint of night operations over Southern Germany came when alerts were reported in Bern, Zurich, and other Swiss cities shortly after 11 p. m. Radio stations in Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Koenigsberg, Paris and Luxemburg went off the air.

German bombers caused some damage and several casualties early in the night in the coastal districts of Eastern and Southern England but there was little activity, it was authoritatively announced.

North Africa:

British Harass Rommel's Lines

The British Eighth Army, after dealing crippling blows to General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's armor, has begun harassing activities all along the Mareth Line in Southern Tunisia, an Allied Headquarters announcement said.

Decisively repulsed March 6 when he abandoned 50 tanks in six attempted thrusts into Eighth Army positions from his fixed fortifications, Marshal Rommel lost two more of his armored machines in the latest clashes with Allied patrols, the communiqué said.

Elsewhere on the 350-mile Tunisian front activity was light, and even most of the airmen were forced by bad weather to take a day off.

Allied patrols were active in Northern Tunisia, however, where the British First Army is stationed, particularly in the Sedjénane area, the communiqué said. The Germans showed little activity there.

In the central sector, the French completed occupation of Tozeur and sent reconnaissance parties toward Gafsa, 50 miles to the northeast.

Palermo and other Italian targets were bombed by the RAF in night raids March 8, a British communiqué announced.

The British war bulletin said fires were started in Palermo harbor and that Agrigento and Cicata were attacked. No planes were lost on the raid, it was said.

Palermo, a port and rail center on the north coast of Sicily, has been a frequent objective for raiders in the Middle East Command, including United States Army Air Forces, and bombers attached to the Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

Italian Losses:

59,850 Casualties Listed for February

Italian casualties during February were announced officially as 59,850, the Rome Radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

These losses included 4,392 killed, 14,464 wounded, and 40,994 missing.

Heaviest toll was reported on the Eastern (Russian) Front where 3,125 were listed as killed, 12,793 wounded, and 38,918 missing. On the North African front the Italians said they lost 436 killed, 579 wounded, and 1,364 missing.

New Guinea:

47 Japanese Planes Stage Raid on Wau

In a resurgence of Japanese aerial activity in the New Guinea theater, 47 enemy planes attacked the Allied mountain outpost at Wau Tuesday but caused only light casualties and small damage, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced.

The target of the raiders—which included 26 bombers and 21 fighters—apparently was the tiny turf airdrome at Wau, which is about 35 miles southwest of the Japanese base at Salamaua on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

The raid was the first in the Wau area in a month and followed closely official warnings that the Japanese have been building up their air strength in the Southwest Pacific and should not be under-rated despite the recent defeat they received in the Bismarck Sea convoy battle.

There was no indication, however, that the raid was coordinated with any increase in Japanese land activity in the Wau area, which has been on a small scale since they were driven back several weeks ago in an attempt to take the airport.

The Allied communiqué was one of the shortest issued here in many days.

Forged Food Stamps Dropped on Germany

By the Canadian Press

London

Forged food coupons and week-end railway tickets have been dropped over Germany by the Royal Air Force, the Munich newspaper "Münchener Neueste Nachrichten, which reached here through a neutral country, reported March 1.

It is said many food coupons had been picked up and warned that "all decent Germans" should surrender them to police.

China:

Chennault Heads U. S. Air Command

Organization of a China Air Command of United States forces under Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault was announced in a communiqué issued from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters.

General Chennault formerly was under Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, commander of American Air Forces in China, Burma, and India.

The formation of a separate air command in China fulfilled a long-cherished Chinese hope and was believed here to have been one concrete result of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's visit to Washington.

Chinese regard the present American Air Force in China as only the nucleus of a great armada whose activities ultimately will range from active support of Chinese ground forces to the regular bombing of Japan.

The appointment also coincided with reports that the British RAF in China, which never consisted of more than personnel without planes, gradually is winding up its affairs.

In Burma:

Prome Attacked By RAF Bombers

American-built Liberator bombers of the RAF attacked the Japanese base at Prome in Central Burma Tuesday night, hammering at railway yards for more than half an hour and leaving large fires burning in the target area, a British communiqué announced.

Prome is situated on the Irrawaddy River about 150 miles above Rangoon.

The raid, made from medium height, followed a series of daylight attacks on Japanese positions in the Kanzauk area northeast of Rathedaung on the Mayu Peninsula in Western Burma. Troop concentrations, gun positions, and a factory near Akyab were strafed by fighters, the bulletin said.

The British had announced that the Japanese had established themselves in hill positions in the Kanzauk sector by infiltration methods.

All RAF planes returned safely from the raids, the communiqué said.

Afloat or Ashore—All Alike to This 'Jeep'

Associated Press

New American Amphibian Takes a Dip

One of the new quarter-ton, four-wheel-drive amphibian "jeeps" now being produced for American fighting forces leaves solid ground for a test run on an ice-clogged stream in the Detroit area. According to Ford officials, the amphibian can ford a river, navigate on a lake, and perform work on land ordinarily done by a small truck. It can pull itself up a steep bank by means of a winch and tow line.

Axis Satellite Nations Trying to Woo Turkey

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 10—A sudden enthusiasm for Turkey has permeated Axis satellites.

Hungary has staged a "Balkans Week" in which newspapers stressed the importance of Hungary as a link between East and West. They also pointed out the linguistic and racial links between Hungary, Finland and Turkey as the sole surviving remnants of the Finno-Urgrian group of races which spread over Europe in the time of Genghis Khan.

Rumania is similarly engaged and has offered to supply the Turks with oil.

Bulgaria, in addition to offering timber with which to rebuild Turkish houses destroyed in the recent earthquake, is conducting a press campaign urging the need for mutual understanding.

This new deside to please the Turks is attributed to the fact that Turkey is neutral and could therefore [if it wished] plead the satellites' cause vis-a-vis the Allies in event of an Allied victory.

Barred by Casablanca

The practically unanimous feeling in Britain, however is that the satellites come under the Casablanca ruling of "unconditional surrender" in the same way as the Axis big three.

In particular it is stressed that they will have to give up all their ill-gotten gains. For Hungary this means the handing over of the annexed areas of Czechoslovakia, Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia. For Bulgaria it involves the giving up of South Serbia as well as Eastern Thrace and the corridor down to the Aegean.

It is noticed in this connection that Turkish newspapers recently have been pointing out that they cannot accept the Bulgarian occupation of this region as permanent.

Nor most undoubtedly can the Greeks, all the more so as many atrocities have been reported from regions Bulgaria has annexed.

Meanwhile Bulgarians are complaining of food shortages, partly owing to the poor harvest, and partly to excessive exports to Germany. In the former category are such items as bad quality bread, and the insufficiency of fodder. To the latter are due the practical disappearance, except on the "black market" of such commodities as corn, beans, eggs and fruit.

Conditions in Greece

Whatever discomfort the Bulgarians are experiencing, however, is nothing as compared to the suffering the Greeks are still having to bear from hunger. All the towns and many of the islands are still on the verge of starvation, though conditions are said to be not quite as bad as last year.

Further north in Yugoslavia, where Bulgarian troops recently took over more territory in replacing Germans who have gone "elsewhere," the whole countryside is again reported in uproar.

An encouraging sign is that Axis sources speak of the Chetnik forces of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch as being engaged in active operations as well as the Partisans. If this is correct it may help solve the dispute between the Yugoslav and Soviet Government arising from the latter's recent allegation that General Mikhailovitch was aiding the Axis. The Yugoslav Government-in-exile yesterday denied reports that General Mikhailovitch had resigned as War Minister and commander of the Chetnik guerrillas.

Apart from this angle, however, the fact that more Bulgarian troops are being sent to hold down Serbia just at the precise moment when Axis manpower difficulties are becoming acute means that Bulgaria is committing yet another unpardonable act of hostility against the United Nations, including Russia, to which Bulgaria owes its independence.

Refuse to Send Troops

The attitude of the Bulgarian Government in this respect is in striking contrast to other satellites and Italy. Hungary, which probably already has lost two thirds of its forces on the Russian front, is believed to have refused to send a single man more.

Rumania is in similar position, while the Italians are understood to have ordered the withdrawal of what remains of the 10 divisions sent to Russia.

Mussolini's excuse that he has to defend Italy was doubtless subjected to the strongest possible criticism by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop during his recent visit to Rome but apparently he met with no success.

Inonu Is Re-elected President of Turkey

By the Associated Press

London, March 10

A DNB dispatch from Ankara broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press said that President Inonu had been unanimously re-elected President of Turkey by the National Assembly.

Such an election is routine, a Turkish law providing that the President shall be chosen from among the Deputies of the National Assembly and that his term of office shall be identical with the life of each Assembly.

Beveridge Talks to Americans

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Sir William Beveridge, author of a sweeping proposal for social security in Great Britain, told an audience of Americans today that avoidance of mass unemployment "is the postwar problem in which people here—and I suspect in your country, too—are interested more than anything else."

Sir William, in a speech prepared for delivery to the American Outpost, an organization of Americans in Britain designed to promote understanding among English-speaking peoples, said that while he planned to visit Canada and the United States shortly to study the postwar unemployment problem, he was coming as a private citizen and not to advise the President of the United States on how to deal with social security.

He added, however, that he was ready to tell anyone what he knew about his proposals.

"I've considerable advantage over most people who talk about the report. I've read it," he said.

Sir William said he was not particularly interested in "putting over" the Beveridge report in the United States or in Britain, adding that in Britain "the people are going to see to that for themselves.

"I think they have their teeth pretty well into 'freedom from want' and when the people of my country or your country get their teeth into anything, they don't loose their hold," Sir William said.

He declared social insurance above all should be adapted to the taste of the nation employing it, "like its houses, its education and the shape of its women's hats."

King's War Job—Just Story

LONDON, March 10 (CP)—Recurring reports that the Royal Family is finding time to don overalls or smocks and turn out war material for the nation are not true, it was learned authoritatively.

A week ago it was reported that King George VI had become a part-time worker in a war factory, helping make precision parts for a Royal Air Force gun. An investigation showed the story was started when he visited a factory and tinkered about. Some time later he made another official call at the same place and asked how the work was progressing, but did not join in it.

The latest report on the subject had the King, Queen Elizabeth, and Princess Elizabeth fashioning camouflage nets for six-pound breechlocks in the Windsor Castle workshop. This also is untrue.

"They are just somebody's bright idea," said the Buckingham Palace press officer. "The Royal Family is too busy with official duties to engage in such activities."

Rome Radio Says Raid on U. S. Sure

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Expanding on recent vague German threats of reprisal raids on America, the Rome Radio last night described at length the new German Heinkel-177 bomber, which it said "can carry more than a six-ton cargo and is able, without difficulty to reach New York, bomb the city, and return to its base."

The broadcast, apparently intended for American ears, was recorded by CBS.

The Italian announcer said the new German planes were being produced "on a large scale" and declared that "one day, sooner or later, the cities of the United States will have visitors, and most unwelcome ones, too."

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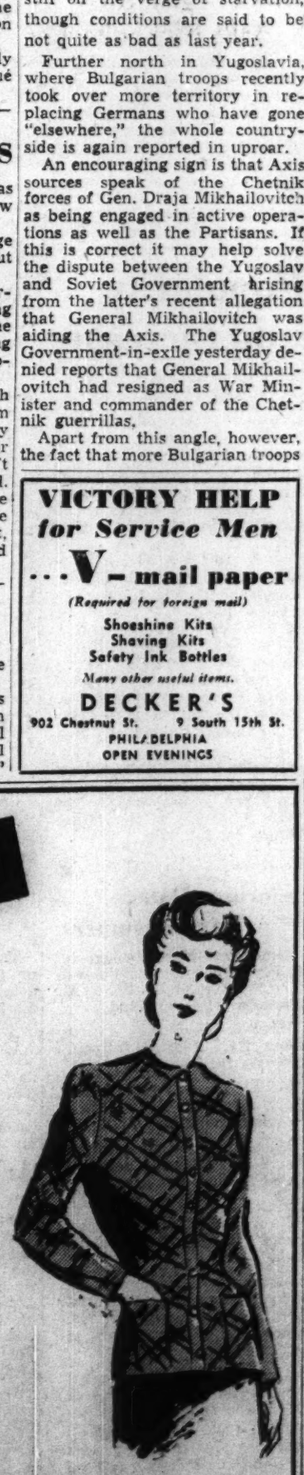

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More Jobs Than Men On Postwar Horizon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 10—The postwar problem in Britain is going to be one of finding enough persons for the jobs—not unemployment.

This heartening statement, in contradiction to the general trend of public expression on the subject, was made by Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr, attorney, Fellow and Past President of the Institute of Industrial Administration. The basis for his hopeful view is the tremendous amount of work he sees involved in getting the world back to a minimum standard of decent living and raising this standard to a level where want is eliminated.

Mr. Carr contends that this will provide work for all. And judging by the spate of plans now coming to light here for rebuilding Britain physically, industrially, socially, and educationally, there would seem to be good grounds for Mr. Carr's confidence. The big "if" is the word organization.

Mr. Carr was speaking at a week-end conference here of the Institute, which was also addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who made his customary forceful appeal to industry to ensure that business in the future is run for the benefit of mankind rather than for private gain.

This conference of the Institute of Industrial Administration is but one of the numerous meetings which in the past few days give indication of an increasing interest in Britain as well as in the United States with respect to the economic horizon of the future. This is stimulated apparently by the fact that the United Nations are definitely going to get busy with economic conferences.

It is on the question of organization that the debate waxes stronger than ever here. Spokesmen of business are busy stressing that private enterprise must make super efforts to put its own house in order—take the lead—if it doesn't want to go under.

Mr. Carr urged that the business world would be in a far stronger position today and would have earned far greater public confidence if it had adhered closer to the principles and code of management as laid down in the past by the Industrial Institute.

A similarly ardent appeal to businessmen to show inspiring leadership has been made by Mr. Samuel Courtauld, one of the directors of Courtaulds, Britain's biggest artificial silk combine.

Mr. Courtauld spoke frankly to the Rotary Club meeting at Liverpool at the end of last week when he said: "The capitalist system is very unpopular today. A vast number of those engaged in industry and in armed forces are fed up with it and these are generally speaking for the most politically active section.

"Whether or no the condemnation is well-founded, the awkward fact is that it exists, and it is highly probable that a free vote of the whole country would abolish capitalism and that a large ignorant and enthusiastic Socialist majority would take control of industry."

Mr. Courtauld described the workmen's needs as an adequate living standard, good working conditions, reasonable security against unemployment, illness, and old age, and a chance to bring up a family decently and give children a good start in life.

British people Mr. Courtauld said, "are not subversive and they would trust capable established leaders if they feel they are getting a fair deal.

"Today they are longing for a leadership which will show them the road to a society actuated by unselfish ideals. Here I think is the greatest chance that employers have ever had."

The gist of the new statement just issued by Mr. Arthur Deakin, Acting General Secretary of Transport and General Workers, is that "Finance must not dictate the future." Mr. Deakin calls on the Government to realize that Britain's postwar financial strength will be decided by the use made of labor and material resources. He demands a solution of the problem of making the fruits of production accessible to the people.

Britain's postwar quota for new houses should be 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 according to Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health. He has just called for building at a rate twice what it was after World War I when it took 20 years to build 4,000,000 homes.

Other plans both private and national are far more ambitious. They include such projects as 100 completely new towns to rehouse Britons. There are great schemes of rural reconstruction.

This latter emphasis on agriculture is of special interest since the starvation level in Europe and the food shortage everywhere is making food an outstandingly important commodity.

One of the British Government's highest spokesmen has just confirmed this opinion. Asked his reactions to the United Nations' talks just held on monetary stabilization he said that discussions about gold and other means of orthodox finance left him rather cold at the moment when it looked as if "food will be currency after the war for several years."

Women Protect Canada's Coast

Wide World

Members of the RCAF on Guard

Upper: A group of airwomen in the service of the Royal Canadian Air Force, in conjunction with several men, work at a huge table to record movements of aircraft and ships, both hostile and friendly, off the Canadian coast. Lower: Although Canadian women may not fly the planes which are taking part in the aerial warfare against the Axis, they serve in the vital work of keeping tab on aircraft and ships along the shores. Here in an operations room Jeanne Robertson of Toronto (left) and Lois Husby of Gibson's Landing (lower right) receive and check information while Hilda Finley of Chilliwach, British Columbia, is on ladder to plot course of the craft.

White House Gets Kyser's Draft Appeal

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—From the self-styled "professor of the college of musical knowledge"—Kay Kyser—to the President of the United States went a question today that couldn't be answered by tune:

Is morale-building a qualification for draft deferment?

Mr. Kyser's appeal for deferment from 1-A classification has gone to the White House, supported by Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information which credited the young band leader with much of the success of radio's part in its various war campaigns on the home front.

The showman serves without pay as a program consultant for OWI's radio committee.

In connection with the case, an OWI official disclosed that the agency has asked for draft deferments for seven other radio celebrities holding similar posts in the past, but that the practice was discontinued two months ago.

Douglas Meservey, head of OWI's radio committee, named the eight as Bob Hope, Edgar Bergen, Nelson Eddy, Lanny Ross, Red Skelton, Freeman Gosden (of the team of Amos 'n' Andy), Harold Peary (the Great Gildersleeve) and Kyser.

Kyser, Bergen, and Skelton are the only unmarried members of the group, and Kyser, Ross, Skelton and Peary are the only members under 40, Meservey said.

Mr. Meservey said Mr. Kyser deserved major credit for aid in framing and "putting over" the OWI program swinging public support behind various home front war drives—such as the scrap salvage and labor-recruiting campaigns—through use of radio.

It was Mr. Kyser, he said, who proposed that the Government's wartime appeals be tied in with radio's most popular programs and pushed by the program stars instead of given routine "plugs" outside the continuity of the airways shows. He added that Mr. Kyser had spent $104,000 out of his own pocket last year to cover added expenses of putting on his programs from camps of the armed forces, had sold vast numbers of war bonds, and had made transcontinental plane trips weekly at his own expense to advise OWI on programs.

Western Senator Finds West 'Hungry'

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The thesis that America's war effort is bigger than the economy can stand, which is basically at the back of the congressional farm manpower and food shortage revolt, was put into words today by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California in making a report to the Senate Military Affairs Committee of a personal one-man study of the West Coast situation.

Mr. Downey's conclusions, if correct, were sensational, and in any event he managed to voice the views while giving specific detail and instances of many of his colleagues who are now openly defying the Executive in its demand for an 11,000,000-man war service and for sharp reductions in food and sacrifice of normal civilian requirements.

Senator Downey rarely uses a comparative when a superlative will do, and today he declared the Pacific coast situation was "critical, demoralized and chaotic," that "hundreds of thousands of people on the Pacific Coast are now going hungry" and that we face "a crashing economy—it's already crashing."

The importance of the Downey report was that it puts into words what many of his colleagues think, and that he has actually gone out and seen for himself the local situation, and is reporting back the views which are, correctly or not, widely held among those whom he interviewed.

Senator Downey, a supporter till now of the Administration, declares that the United States is trying to do too much. In military combat goods, runs his thesis, "It is out to out-produce all the rest of the world combined." The December airplane production rate is 5,500, and this year 125,000 will be built compared to only 100,000 for all the rest of the world together.

The same thing with ship tonnage. The United States, he says, is expected to produce more than four times all the rest of the world, and at the same time support "by far the largest armed force" in the world, 11,000,000 men, which he predicted, with additional civilian personnel, would ultimately amount to 15,000,000 As to food, 40 per cent of all raised would bo to the army and to Lend-Lease.

Summing up this situation before coming down to cases in the West Coast, Senator Downey said this was "a greater burden than we can stand and we are breaking down on it; we can't go through with it."

Under less extreme form, many other Senators would agree with this general view, and have already warned against hunger in the coming year unless workers are returned to the farms.

Senator Downey then gave a detailed report of conditions on the West Coast, where he said the food situation is dangerous and the transportation situation worse. California needs 150,000 extra farm workers permanently, besides another 165,000 migrant workers at harvest time. Lacking these he forecast farm production only 75 to 80 per cent as high as Secretary of Agriculture Claude A. Wickard urges.

Senator Downey specifically denied that absenteeism is interfering with transportation and quoted truckers to the effect that a "breakdown is imminent." On railroads he charged there has been over the past 90 days "a steady accumulation of unused war shipments," while railroad cars are backed up as far away as 125 miles, he charged, waiting for a chance of unloading at San Francisco.

To this picture Senator Downey added that officials of the railroads and truckers told him it would be "totally impossible" to move any food supply if, in the coming year, they had to move the soldiers and war goods they had been told to expect.

The Senator continued to this effect, taking up section after section of the economy. "The whole state presents a distressing picture," he said; in some areas no meat had been available for weeks. He described workers as putting in patriotic long hours, and resenting the "constant sermonizing and attacks" upon them. Frequent interpolations by Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon indicated his sympathy with the Downey picture. While only one symptom, it indicates the strong pressure growing up now in Congress to moderate the war effort, at least in some anxious sections.

Eating Places Gain Priority on Workers

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 10

The War Manpower Commission, stressing the importance all services develop in war-crowded communities, has given its regional directors authority to class hotels and restaurants as "locally necessary," it was learned today.

Informed sources, who declined to be named, said this action, which may be broadened to cover still other lines not on the national list of essential activities, was taken to aid hotels and restaurants in getting employees.

Without it, they said, food and lodging establishments would be unable to get U. S. Employment Service offices in crowded war centers to hire workers for them.

Chinese Diplomats 'Favor' Portugal

LISBON, Portugal, March 10 (AP)—Fifty-nine Chinese diplomats and consuls, headed by Kuo Tse-fan, former charge d'affairs at Vichy, arrived by special train from France this morning.

"We have come to make Lisbon the place of residence of the Chinese diplomatic representation in France and enjoy the unparallelled climate of Portugal," was the explanation given by one of them for the withdrawal of all members of the Chinese mission from France.

"China has not severed until this day relations with France and the present change of residence doesn't mean a rupture," he added.

Ohio Legislature Asks Rickenbacker

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10 (AP)—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, flying ace of World War I and hero of a thrilling rescue from the Pacific ocean in the present world conflict, has been invited to address a joint assembly of the Ohio Legislature.

A few Democratic House members opposed the invitation on grounds that in recent addresses Captain Rickenbacker has made statements derogatory to labor and which tended to "create disunity."

The Senate previously had apopted the resolution inviting him and the House action March 9 was by a vote of 113 to 5.

An effort to amend the resolution to include a similar invitation to A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was deferred unanimously. The sponsor, Representative Lody Huml (D), did not vote.

Blanket Deferment Is Urged In Senate of All Farm Labor

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Declaring that a crop shortage this year "might bring disaster," Senator Chapman Revercomb (R) of W. Virginia urged the Senate today to vote for blanket deferment of all farm workers.

Conceding that enactment of such a law would be only a stopgap until an overall decision on the use of the nation's manpower is reached, he pointed out that craps grow in season and not to suit the convenience of Congress, and "the time for planting is at hand."

"Action must be taken at once on this subject or it must be forgotten for 1943," he declared in a speech before the Senate.

"A crop shortage in 1943, with the immense feeding program that we have undertaken, would place us in a dangerous position. It might bring disaster. Men with empty stomachs cannot fight, and a hungry people cannot be a strong people."

Senator Revercomb, a first-term Senator, said that a deferment bill reported favorably by the Military Committee would attain what he termed its prime purpose—to keep American men on the farms to raise food for the armed forces and the civilians. It would not bring back men who had left the farms, he said, "but it would prevent further drains on the agricultural labor supply. He declared it is an "undeniable fact" that less is going to be planted and harvested this year than in 1942, in the face of greater needs.

As the Senate moved toward a vote, on legislation to keep agricultural workers on the farm and halt their induction, approval of one of three proposals appeared likely.

One measure, sponsored by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama as a substitute for his own bill which the Military Affairs Committee revised, would authorize deferment only to farm help engaged "substantially full time" in producing products listed as essential by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Another measure sponsored by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming differs from the Bankhead proposal in that it requires deferment for workers producing certain minimum amounts of essential agricultural products. The committee bill grants a blanket deferment to all farm labor.

As Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana announced determination to attach a father-deferment rider to the Bankhead measure, Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut told the Senate yesterday that the War Manpower Commission had demonstrated "the ineptitude of a bureaucracy gone hog wild" in announcing that family men between 18 and 38 face induction.

Senator Maloney urged Congress to survey operations of the Selective Service System and expressed doubt of any necessity of "promiscuously drafting the heads of a family in order to win the war."

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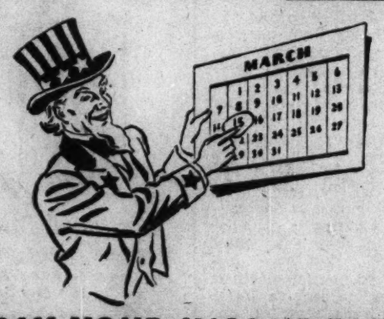

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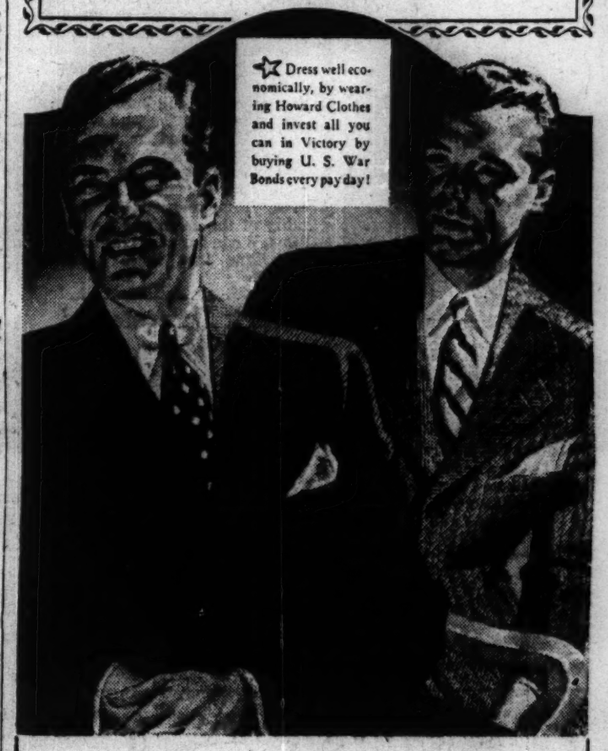

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Real Army Discipline Looms Ahead for Waacs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Even the Army can change its mind about women.

A year ago, Army officers prevailed upon Congress to make the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps what it's name says—an auxiliary rather than a part of the Army.

Now, chiefly because of discipline problems that have arisen, they are asking that women be allowed to serve "in" the Army rather than merely "with" it.

The Waves, Spars and Marine reserves are actually parts of those corps, though they have not yet acquired full military status, either, since they are prohibited by law at present from going overseas.

A bill that already has passed the Senate and is now under consideration by the House Military Affairs Committee would subject the WAACS to stiffer discipline if they go "A. W. O. L." or otherwise infringe Army regulations and also would allow them to file disability claims on a military rather than a civilian employee basis.

Limitations Planned

Specific restrictions probably will be included in the bill to prevent Waacs from obtaining allowances for dependents as soldiers do and to keep them from commanding troops in combat. The Waacs at present have a regulation against enrolling women with dependents.

Director Oveta Culp Hobby of the WAAC told the House Military Affairs Committee yesterday that she did not want them to think that discipline was a problem with the WAAC, but admitted it could be improved if the women were subjected to real army penalties.

Blanketing of the Waacs into the Army will mean that Mrs. Hobby, now called "Director," will get a real Army rank. At present she gets the pay of Major and wears the silver eagles of a Colonel.

Waacs Face Danger

One of Mrs. Hobby's chief arguments for equal disability benefits for women and their beneficiaries was the fact that Waacs already have been torpedoed going overseas. She herself was wearing her first decoration—a European theater of operations ribbon—awarded for her trip to England last fall.

She told the Committee that 43,682 Waacs have enlisted since the corps was formed early last summer, 14,000 of whom already are in the field and 202 overseas. The overseas contingent is with Gen. Dwight Eisenhower in North Africa. They are English, French and Spanish-speaking telephone operators and stenographers.

Great New Era Seen for Movies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—A new era for motion pictures is coming in—a result of the film effort to serve the war effort of the United States, Charles Francis Coe, Vice-President and General Counsel for the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., declared today.

Mr. Coe said "Nothing constructive which sight, sound, and color can portray for recreation and morale, for military training, and for every fighting front, is being neglected on the screen."

He went on to say that everything that goes into the making of a motion picture must be measured in terms of public response, yet this does not mean that movies must keep abreast of the public esteem. That means constant experiment and constant efforts to improve the product. War films are being made with stark realism because audiences have shown they want nothing less, he said.

Bored collegiates who were eating goldfish and making jokes about the "phony war" a year or two ago are now in the war themselves, he continued, fighting on every front, prepared for the brutality of the enemy by seeing war films. We in turn are learning from the films that these boys can take it.

'Black Marketeers' Sent to Prison

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Seven independent meat wholesalers who pleaded guilty to selling beef at prices ranging from 5 to 10 cents a pound above Office of Price Administration ceiling prices were sentenced yesterday to six months imprisonment each and fined an aggregate of $27,500 by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard.

The jail sentences were the first in this area for such offenses.

"'Black market' operations must cease," Judge Goddard said. "The public will know from these sentences that unpatriotic profiteering at the expense of the war effort will not be tolerated."

Russians Told of U. S. Aid After Standley Charge

Izvestia carries story on Stettinius report of food sent to Soviet Union under Lend-Lease.

MOSCOW, March 10 (AP)—Two days after the statement by Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador, that the Russian people were not being properly informed of American Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet Union, Izvestia, Government newspaper, printed on its back page today an article supplied by Tass from New York and based on an article by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, in the American Magazine.

The statement was carried under the headline: "Stettinius statement on American food supplies" and represented by far the most inclusive light thrown here thus far on aid to the Soviet Union.

Izvestia has a circulation of about 3,000,000.

The article was not carried in Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, or in Red Star, orgain of the Red Army.

Ambassador Standley's statement has not been published, nor has a recent Stettinius statement concerning trucks, jeeps, motorcycles, military tractors, rails and telephones.

In the article printed in Izvestia, Mr. Stettinius was quoted as writing that the great majority of food supplies shipped in 1942 consisted of pork, dairy products, fats, and eggs.

Later Statement

Last night the Moscow radio broadcast a later statement made by Mr. Stettinius last Saturday listing planes, tanks, trucks, and many other articles sent to Russia. This radiocast was recorded by Reuters and the Soviet monitor in London.

Thus the Kremlin apparently acted swiftly to meet the Admiral's complaint. The radiocast was made not only directly to the Russian people, but was likewise given at dictation speed—a usual indication that it was to be printed in the provincial press.

Mr. Stettinius in his statement Saturday said the United States had sent more than 3,200 tanks and almost 2,600 airplanes to Russia as of Jan. 1, and huge amounts of other supplies, including 81,000 trucks, jeeps and other military vehicles. He also detailed the amounts of such articles as boots, field telephones, and other equipment for war.

In the first half of 1942, the greater part of Lend-Lease supplies was shipped to England, the Izvestia dispatch said, but by last December the majority of such shipments were to Russia.

Mr. Standley's press conference statement that Russia's failure to acknowledge American aid was unfair to the American people and might tend to endanger the renewed Lend-Lease bill pending in Congress was not published in the Russian press.

One Other Reference

The only other recent statement by Mr. Stettinius to appear in Soviet newspapers was published March 5, under a New York dateline of March 2. It said:

"In connection with the discussion taking place in Congress about the prolongation of Lend-Lease aid . . . Stettinius made a statement.

"In the statement he reviewed aid given by the United States to Allied countries according to the principle of Lease-Lend.

"Touching on aid to the Soviet Union, Stettinius said the larger part of the armament which was used by the Red Army to hold back and then rebuff the Hitlerites was produced in Soviet Russia.

"Simultaneous with these events, the United States and England began sending materials and armament which played their part, although not a large one, in inflicting blows upon the enemy.

"'Up until now,' said Stettinius, 'sufficient aid has not been shipped to the Soviet people. We must do literally everything in our power in order to increase the supplies.'

Price of Materials

"The price of materials sent by the United States to the Soviet Union, according to Stettinius, amounted to $1,300,000,000 as of Jan. 1, 1943."

"United States supplies to countries in the Middle East," the Tass story continued, "consisted of $1,650,000,000. This includes supplies of armament and materials to Australia, New Zealand, the English troops in Egypt and the Middle East, and to China and India.

"Pertaining to supplies to England, Mr. Stettinius stated that up to Jan. 1 this year, the United States has sent to England according to the Lend-Lease law various materials worth $2,440,000,000.

"Into North Africa for use of the civilian population, Mr. Stettinius said 93,000 tons of materials had been sent. This does not include the armament of French troops in North Africa."

ПРАВДА

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Associated Press

Moscow Paper Quotes Roosevelt

This is a copy of Page 4 of the Moscow newspaper Pravda dated Oct. 14, 1942, with the two-column headline at the left—"Speech of Roosevelt by Radio"—introducing news story of the President's Columbus Day speech, in which he said, in referring to Lend-Lease aid for Russia: "In expanding our shipping, we have had to enlist many thousands of men for our merchant marine. These men are serving magnificently. They are risking their lives every hour so that guns and tanks and planes and ammunition and food may be carried to the heroic defenders of Stalingrad and to all the United Nations' forces all over the world." The circled superimposed excerpt is the section in which the President is quoted as making the above statement.

Russians Are Getting U. S. Aid And Know It, Cassidy Reports

By Henry C. Cassidy

Chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Moscow, now in the United States on leave

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The Soviet Government has its own way of letting its people know about the allied aid—not through anything it says itself, but through what other allied leaders say.

Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador, who was quoted from Moscow as telling a press conference he "failed to find any real acknowledgment" of American assistance in the Soviet press, evidently referred to lack of statements of appreciation by Russian leaders.

None has been made publicly by any prominent Soviet statesman. But the press has published frequent references from abroad to allied supplies—references which have been made available to millions of Russian readers.

Russian reluctance to comment on the flow of allied material dates back to the original Supply Conference in Moscow in September, 1941. An American delegate to the Conference told me he was surprised by the casual way in which the Soviet authorities accepted offers of American and British aid.

This attitude is attributed by Moscow observers to three factors:

1. The Soviet Union does not wish its Allies to take a big-brotherly air in sending supplies to Russia.

2. The main desire of the Soviet Union is to see the United States and Great Britain open a second land front in Europe.

3. Actual Allied deliveries to the Soviet Union apparently have not reached original estimates, because of losses en route and other factors.

I have heard responsible Russians comment that our assistance, in supplies alone, was roughly equal only to that given by Hungary to Germany, and that the Allied material on hand corresponded only to the output of Saratov, a single Soviet industrial city on the Volga.

Nevertheless, after riding in American tanks, trucks and jeeps, seeing American bombers and fighters, eating American sugar and lard, in remote corners of Russia, one cannot doubt that a large part of the supplies we promised the Red Army is reaching its destination.

Our most conspicuous contribution to the Soviet war effort is in vehicles. On the main streets of Moscow, on the roads of provincial towns, on the dirt tracks of the countryside, American trucks are a common sight. Jeeps scuttle everywhere, from the paved highways of the rear to the rough fields of the front.

A year ago they were rare sights, which caused onlookers to stop and admire them. Now, they are no longer a novelty.

The trucks are used for road transport, on which the Red Army depends largely for its supplies. The jeeps are used as staff cars, to carry officers on their missions. Both have been employed extensively in the Russian winter offensive.

It would be idle to deny that there has been any trouble with the vehicles. Some trucks have broken axels on trackless terrain, boiled over in summer, frozen up in winter; some jeep motors have become clogged with mud. But generally, men who drive the machines have told me, their performance has been splendid.

The Russians, moreover, whatever their reputation may be abroad, are good, resourceful mechanics. Machines come in for rough treatment in that rigorous climate. But with a minimum of tools and spare parts, the drivers keep them running.

For example, Pavel Ivanovich Diakoff, an average Russian chauffeur who drives a light American sedan for the Associated Press, had to park his car out of doors in Kuibyshev all last winter, in 40-below-zero temperatures, and several feet of snow piled [illegible] ing, when the telegrams were ready to go, so was the car.

American tanks are less noticeable to the Russian people, since they are assembled deep in the rear and sent directly to the front. I have visited an assembly point, however, and seen hundreds of medium and light tanks, ready to go into action.

The first M-3 models, with a riveted frame and fixed cannon, proved less effective than the welded types and mobile turret, but since then, more modern machines have been delivered.

The Russians still prefer their heavy KV, Medium T-34 and light T-60 tanks for major combat. They used these principally in their southern offensives this winter, but American tanks, as well as the British Mathildas and Valentines, are doing service on other fronts.

American fighters, the Tomahawk, Kittyhawk and Airacobra, are defending some of the most important points of the Soviet Union, including Moscow, Leningrad and Murmansk. Crack pilots, many of them wearers of the highest decoration, Hero of the Soviet Union, are flying them. Unanimously, they like them.

All these, too, I have seen at airports outside Moscow. They have had little to do there recently, for the Germans have not raided the capital since last April 5. That, in itself, is a strong recommendation of their efficiency.

American attack bombers have not been on public display, but they are reliably reported to have been used effectively during the defense of Stalingrad and the Red Army counter-offensive.

It may be a prod to American pride to note that the Russians believe they have fighters, as well as tanks, superior to anything we have delivered to the Soviet Union.

In addition to the principal equipment, I have come across numerous other items of American supplies: field telephones with a Cossack unit, woolen blankets in a military hospital, granulated sugar in a Red Army mess, lard on the shelves of a Moscow store, all of it being given good use.

The charge that the Russians do not seem to realize or appreciate the extent of our effort to aid them is, in my opinion unfounded.

They do realize it, for every statement President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill has made on this subject, complete with figures, has been reproduced in the Soviet press, and the Russians are avid newspaper readers. Those with whom I have come into contact have also made clear that they appreciate it.

Rumania Drafts Men in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, March 10—All Rumanians presently living in France have received urgent instructions from Bucharest to present themselves immediately for military service, according to word reaching here.

Those living in the former Free Zone must report to the Rumanian military attaché's office at Vichy and the remainder to the Consulate General in Paris. The order emphasizes that this applies to all Aryan Rumanians irrespective of age or military qualifications and that anyone disobeying this order becomes liable to punishment under military law.

While it is difficult to estimate the number of Rumanians presently in France, this order certainly will hit large groups which remained in Paris and its neighborhood and who hitherto had not received any recall to their own country. It also tends to confirm unofficial reports that despite its appalling losses, Rumania has been asked to supply still more divisions for the Eastern Front most urgently. The order also coincides with the French decision to denaturalize all Rumanians who took French nationality since 1927.

40,000 Deserters

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, March 10—In Rumania, "deserters from the Army are now estimated to total 40,000," the London Radio has reported, adding that "a recent Bucharest decree ordered reprisals against relatives of convicted saboteurs."

The radiocast also said: "Dispatches from Istanbul say that the big reward offered for information about the recent wave of assassinations in Bulgaria is still unclaimed. Two more German food stores have been burned down."

Huge Bond Rally Marks Mardi Gras Celebration

NEW ORLEANS, March 10 (AP)—Thousands flocked to Canal Street March 9 for Mardi Gras, but they were not gaudily costumed for this, the second wartime celebration.

There were no elegant floats that made the spectacle a national attraction during the past century. The war changed that.

Test of World Co-operation Placed Upon United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—The United States, with its problems of integrating in its population large numbers of aliens representing almost all nations of the world, is a testing ground for world co-operation, Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, declared at the New York regional meeting of the National Conference of Social Work here yesterday.

"Here in America today we have at least some of the problems, the issues of a postwar world in little," Mr. Harrison told several hundred social workers from Eastern Seaboard States at a conference at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

"Ethnically, we still have within us the disparate samples of humanity representing most of the earth. Here, then, is something of a test. Our ability to meet and solve these problems now within our own borders offers in a very real sense a measure of our ability to lead in the solution of problems that will arise beyond our borders. . . .

"If we are able to solve this home-grown sample of the international problem, and under the stress of war and postwar conditions cope with it wisely and well, then we shall have given valid proof to the world that we are equal to the role of leadership."

Drive for Citizenship

Mr. Harrison said the Federal Government could make no greater contribution to internal strength and unity than by conferring citizenship as rapidly as possible upon those who wish it and who, upon closest scrutiny and testing, are entitled to it. There are too many states which have laws and regulations excluding aliens from services usually granted to citizens and which preclude aliens from operating certain types of businesses, he held.

The Commissioner saw the United States dropping the theory that it was a "melting pot" where all races are fused into one. He viewed this country as a "series of layers of groups from all over the world, each layer having its own values and importance and the combination of layers making up a firm foundation on which to build the future."

The United States is not now making the best use of the skills, ability and energy of noncitizens here, Mr. Harrison said, adding that in most cases it was only the lack of citizenship that stands in the way.

Sources of Manpower

"I believe that our own necessity of using all available manpower and brains and skills in this conflict before it is over will compel a sensible solution ultimately," he asserted.

Alvin Roseman, Assistant Deputy Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, told a session of the conference at the New Yorker Hotel that the 4,000,000 men needed for the armed services can be supplied without disruption of essential activities. In addition, essential munitions and related industries will require more than 2,000,000 workers to bring production program into full swing, he estimated.

One half of all the additional workers needed will come from the ranks of the women and the unemployed and the rest will have to be drawn from civilian production, Mr. Roseman said.

Progressive management has already demonstrated how improved working conditions can diminish manpower losses like absenteeism, he said. Other ways to combat the problem of workers staying off the job are to improve employee health programs, promote accident prevention, provide for better lunches in plants and reduce job monotony. He also suggested a system of attendance bonuses and efforts to stress the importance of the workers' continuous effort toward winning the war.

Community Day Care

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Labor Department, called for investment in more adequate aid to dependent children and community day care services to cut juvenile delinquency. The child cannot be considered and planned for apart from his family, she said, citing British experience which showed that children "with fundamental security in their homes are those who stand up well to war experiences and dangers, and that to the young child the possibility of separation from his mother is far more likely to cause anxiety than is danger from bombs."

These considerations, she held, should give impetus to deferral of recruiting mothers for war work until all other sources of labor supply are exhausted, to encourage part-time employment if mothers have to work, and to provide community housekeeping as well as child-care services.

T. J. S. Waxter, Director of the Department of Public Welfare of Baltimore, Md., said that, contrary to public opinion, welfare services are as acutely needed in 1943 as they were in 1935. A war economy does not so much bring into the social system entirely new developments as to accelerate developments and trends already under way, he added.

The conference, holding sessions in several midtown hotels, will continue through Friday. This is the first time in its 70 years that the annual conference has been broken into regional meetings. The other meetings will be held in St. Louis, Mo., April 12 through 16, and in Cleveland, Ohio, May 24 through 28.

Soviet People Grateful for U. S. Aid Declares Head of Russian War Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—The Russian War Relief in 1941, not only facilitated exchanges of greetings between American contributors to Russian War Relief and recipients in the Soviet Union, but has encouraged them."

Mr. Carter said his organization would launch a campaign next month urging Americans to write letters to individual Russians in connection with the national observance of the historic significance of June 22, second anniversary of the invasion of Russia by the Nazis.

"We have received the assurance of the Soviet Embassy that it will co-operate to get these letters delivered to individual Russians," Mr. Carter added.

Russian War Relief, with headquarters at 11 East Thirty-Fifth Street, has "direct evidence" that the Soviet Government has informed the Russian people of the aid shipments made by the relief group has meant to Russians "and of the fact that they come from the hearts of the American people," Edward C. Carter, President of the relief agency, said today.

Mr. Carter said that he was "not qualified" to question the general content of United States Ambassador William H. Standley's statement in Moscow on March 8 that Soviet authorities have not informed their people of American aid being given to the Soviet Union. However, in respect to supplies shipped to Russia by the Russian War Relief, his information was different, he said.

Mr. Carter recalled cable dispatches sent to the Russian War Relief in the past year from Mossow and Kuibyshev by Red Army authorities, Russian journalists, leaders of religious groups, labor organizations, and civil authorities, "all expressing gratitude for supplies received."

"We have a radiogram," Mr. Carter continued, "describing in detail the distribution of one consignment of clothing and other supplies to soldiers on the central front in Russia. Red Army authorities ordered special meetings for the troops to receive these gifts, and at each meeting, our correspondent radioed, 'the personnel heard with deep interest about the activities of Russian War Relief committees.'

"We have received direct substantiation of this radioed information in the form of personal letters from many individual soldiers on all of the Red Army fronts, including a batch of notes written by Red Army men in Stalingrad during its Russian citizens have come from college students, farmers, directors of orphanages, housewives, and factory workers.

"It is interesting to note in this connection that the Soviet Embassy in Washington has consistently, since the organization of

34,000 Attend Jewish Memorial

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Madison Square Garden, transformed into a huge temple of mourning, filled, emptied and refilled with 34,000 persons March 9 who attended a memorial meeting for the 2,000,000 Jews killed by Nazis in Europe.

A cast of more than 1,000 persons including such stage stars as Sylvia Sidney, Luther Adler, Jacob Ben-Ami, Herbert Rudley and Kurt Baum of the Metropolitan Opera participated in a commemorative pageant.

Narrators of the memorial drama were Paul Muni and Edward G. Robinson. The drama was written by Ben Hecht, directed by Moss Hart and produced by Billy Rose.

Divided into three parts, the pageant opened with the blowing of the shophar and was followed by the traditional Yom Kippur music.

It dramatized the Jewish contributions to civilization from the days of Moses to the present, Jewish participation in the armed forces of the United Nations, and the peace conference to come, with the Jewish dead of the nations enslaved by Germany pleading with the conferees, "Remember Us."

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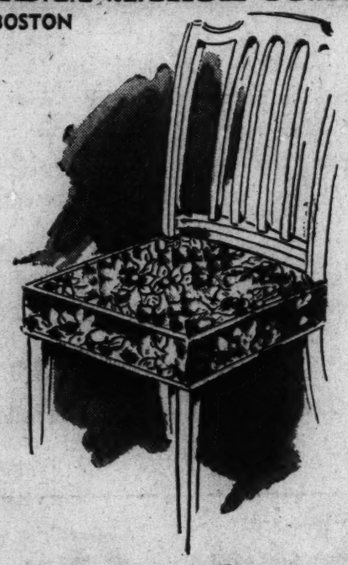

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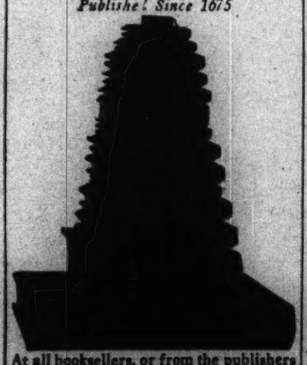

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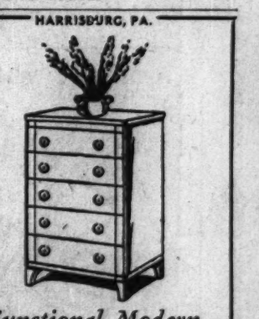

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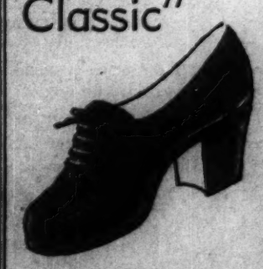

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Brown Wraps Mailed Fist Of OPA in Velvet Gloves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Prentiss M. Brown OPA Administrator is putting his national rationing bedy through a "how to win friends" course.

With the aim of making his organization more popular with the average citizen, Mr. Brown in the last few days has:

Announced appointment of a real housewife to the staff of OPA policymakers.

Increased participation of labor in OPA activities.

Dropped John E. Hamm, Senior Deputy Administrator and Brother-in-law of Leon Henderson with the intent of putting in his place a person with more business experience.

Indicated important policy changes to be announced shortly relying more on voluntary public support of price control and rationing than on the "crack down" method of Mr. Henderson, the former administrator.

A six-man OPA committee, headed by former Senator Clyde L. Herring of Iowa, now Senior OPA Assistant, is surveying the whole OPA setup with intention of simplifying it by April 1.

Aims at Simplification

Mr. Herring has indicated that he will attempt to simplify the OPA structure by eliminating district OPA offices, cutting down regional divisions from nine to about two or three, and establishing strong state divisions. At the present time, there are no state OPA offices.

Mr. Herring has described his drive as an effort to inject into the OPA some "horse sense like we use in the country," to supplant a policy symbolized by "carloads of questionnaires which will never be read anyway." He is going out into the field this week to look over the setup.

While reorganizing the OPA with one hand, Mr. Brown is using his other to urge his former colleagues in Congress to hold off congressional criticism and intervention for the time being. Yesterday, he went at his own request to the Senate Finance and Banking Committees to explain his views on the general relationship of costs, prices and profits.

Control of Profits

Telling the Senators that profits generally must be regulated not by price control but by taxes and renegotiation of contracts, Mr. Brown declared, "My job is to fix prices, not profits." He added, "Naturally we must fix a price which allows a reasonable margin between costs and prices."

Mr. Brown was not able to head off all Senatorial attack. While he was appearing before the Committee, Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas introduced an amendment to the Price Control Act of 1942 to permit persons "injured" by OPA regulations and orders to seek injunctions in United States District Courts.

In the House, the House Rules Committee approved the Pace bill to include all labor costs in computing farm parity prices. OPA officials opposing this measure, say it would add about $3,000,000 to the nation's food bill and bring an average rise of 15 per cent in food prices.

On Familiar Grounds

The voice of the housewife in OPA policy-making will be heard henceforth through Mrs. Philip L. Crowlie, of Huron, South Dakota, mother of three. Mrs. Crowlie, who has done her own housework for 20 years, will help OPA put its orders into language the housewife can understand.

Not only will she try to enlist the co-operation of the housewife for OPA but she will sit in with OPA officials when they are drafting orders to see that they do not conflict with good housekeeping practices.

Increased labor participation will be accomplished through instructions to district OPA office managers to form District Labor Advisory Committee to work with OPA officials in trying to iron out existing problems in the fields of price control, rationing and rent control. Labor members will also be added to rationing or price panels of war price and rationing boards in industrial areas.

Great Wartime Paradox

Bodine from Three Lions

High Salaries and Low Rentals

Although able to afford $10,000 houses with domestic servants, thousands of industrial workers all over the United States find themselves cooped up in places like the above, a trailer village near Baltimore, Md. How soon the Government housing program will catch up with them is a puzzle, but just now they are without ordinary comforts of living that one-quarter of their present-day salaries would have provided in normal times.

Housing Crisis in San Francisco Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10—One of the worst housing shortages in the country has developed in the San Francisco Bay area.

The reason is simple: in the last two years the shipbuilding industry here has hired 165,000 workers, and the population of the Bay area has increased by some 500,000 persons since the 1940 census was taken.

To make things worse, 124,000 new war workers are expected to be added to the pay rolls of war industries in the next six months, and half of these must be brought in from other areas. Carl W. Flesher of the U. S. Maritime Commission's regional office estimates that 50,000 more workers could be employed in Bay shipbuilding yards almost immediately, if housing could be provided for them. More than 1,200,000 tons of ships were built in the Bay area in 1942, and 3,250,000 tons are scheduled to be built there this year.

The San Francisco Chronicle, in a recent special section devoted entirely to housing, told how people are living and sleeping in tents, shacks, basements, refrigerator lockers, trailers, and automobiles. The OPA rental division found 16 people living in one four-room apartment.

One result of this congestion is lowered morale and increased labor turnover in the shipyards. People hired outside the Bay region frequently ask public housing officials upon their arrival: "Here I am—where is my house?" When it is explained they have been misled in expecting to find housing that easily, they try to find a place—any place—to live. But before long many or most of them leave, saying, "We just won't live as we'd have to live here."

The OPA is having a battle royal even to enforce rent ceilings under these conditions. In Vallejo, a number of landlords have gone on strike, refusing to rent their apartments at the fair prices set by Uncle Sam. Others have been gouging their tenants unmercifully. The Lawyers' Guild has now stepped into the picture, offering to take free of charge any cases of this sort involving servicemen. Landlords will be prosecuted under a law providing that tenants may recover three times the amount of any illegal overcharge, or a minimum of $50.

Part of the housing trouble can be attributed to real estate interests. A year ago realtors were stoutly maintaining that no war housing was needed, since there were some 10,000 vacant dwellings in the Bay area. Today they blame the Federal Government for not building enough houses.

The same interests have demanded that the Federal Public Housing Authority build only temporary war projects which can be torn down as soon as the war is over, so that real estate values will not be impaired. As a result, except for those projects built under the sponsorship of the Maritime Commission, practically all of the current war housing projects are so temporary that they are virtual slums before they are lived in.

If more permanent housing had been built, it could have been used as low-rent housing to replace the city slums after the war, it is said. Seattle, for example, has built only permanent housing, to the number of 3,700 units up to this month. Now, of course, shortages of material make it virtually impossible to build anything but temporary war dwellings.

Marin City has also shown that racial friction can be nipped in the bud. The mechanism used was a letter to all residents, which said in part, ". . . when any difficulty arises as a result of racial prejudice, the management will be forced to request the originator of the difficulty to move immediately. All colors, all races, all people must and shall live here in peace and in such comfort as we can provide."

The National Housing Agency has done its best to meet local needs, with large projects already opening up at Vallejo, Richmond, and other places. One Richmond project alone calls for 6,000 apartments for Kaiser shipyard workers. The first group of 12 units was completed, with furnishings, 14 days after the foundations were poured. Richmond's population is expected to triple the 25,000 who were there in 1940.

Marin City, a war housing project at Sausalito, just north of the Golden Gate, provides an example of what can be done to meet the needs of shipyard workers. It includes some 700 apartments, 800 demountable homes yet to be built, and dormitories for 1,250 single men, all of whom are employed in the Marin shipyards. Rentals include health insurance, with no restrictions on obstetrics cases.

When a 90-mile gale accompanied by a 10-inch rainfall hit Marin City late in January, the tarpaper roofs of most of the temporary dwellings were ripped off. A handful of housewives who happened to be meeting in a nursing training class stepped in to take charge, and within three hours had procured and cooked food and provided lodgings for the families who were rained out.

Britain Backs U. S. on Postwar Program

Continued from Page 1

rating with other nations in so far as the political administration of its colonies is concerned?

Will it encourage the hope that other nations will be prepared to make sovereignty and other sacrifices in the interests of world well-being?

Was Col. Stanley making a contribution to the new era of internationalism when he said: "I am going to confess that I am more interested in what Britain thinks of the British Empire than in what the United States thinks of it."

Some quarters here welcome this as an example of the sort of straight speaking which is going to help rather than hinder a closer Anglo-American understanding.

Undoubtedly Col. Stanley had the many and vociferous American critics of the British Empire in mind when he made his Oxford statement.

Other commentators deplore Col. Stanley's "arrogant self-righteousness" and advise that as British Colonial Secretary he should take a lively interest in what not only the United States but also Russia and China think of the British Empire. For, it is pointed out, these nations are going to sit down together before long to plan in partnership the economic future of the world.

Maybe it is a pity and at the same time it isn't a pity that Col. Stanley said what he did about United States' opinion of the British Empire. It is rather like the statement of Admiral Standley, the American Ambassador in Moscow.

There is a great deal of theoretical talk about straight speaking between nations leading to closer unity. But most persons shout "ouch" very loudly when nations speak straight. On the other hand it does seem a pity to start wrangling and please Dr. Goebbels.

Round the world goes the story that Britain will never let go its colonies. But in actual fact if you read a fuller account of Colonel Stanley's speech it is clear that he was far from closing the door against international collaboration.

After saying that he could give no support to the idea that it would be for the good of any particular colony or of the world generally to have colonies hand over to some international body which might break down in practice or retard development of territory concerned, Colonel Stanley said: "But because I believe and believe strongly that administration must remain British it doesn't mean that I exclude the possibility of close international co-operation. Indeed I regard such co-operation not only as desirable but essential.

"The problems of transport, economics, and health far transcend the boundaries of any particular political unit, and I therefore should welcome the establishment of machinery which enabled such problems to be discussed and to be solved by common efforts."

British colonies, Colonel Stanley pointed out, were primary producers and such territories could never hope to reach maximum prosperity except in an expansionist world where products moved freely across the seas, where demand was increased rather than the supply restricted, and where the use of a product depended more upon its essential utility than upon the particular country of its origin.

"It must be the hope of anyone responsible for the British Colonial Empire," Colonel Stanley added, "that that was the sort of economic world setup that the United Nations were going to be able to provide after the war."

Surely objective reporting of Colonel Stanley's speech suggests that the Colonial Minister proposes a policy which would form a good basis for far-reaching discussions on world economic reconstruction.

Meanwhile, some voices of the Empire are raised in support of Colonel Stanley. The former Canadian Prime Minister, Lord Bennett, now living in England, has declared, "the English are too modest at times. I don't know when I have been so pleased as when I read Colonel Stanley's speech in which he said that England was still going to continue to administer her colonial possessions."

Similarly, from South Africa comes support for Colonel Stanley from newspapers and private individuals.

Colonel Stanley made it plain that the British Government is fully aware that the present progressive mood of the British people was the best assurance of future development. In fact, it may be that British Government spokesmen are being obliged to take a cautious line because of the present tendency of British people to be overgenerous in parting with the colonial heritage which, though their own to give away, may also be needed in the future as a bulwark in the defense of world civilization just as it has been in this war.

Lewis Bases Miners' Demands Upon High Prices of Food

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, asserted today that the coal miners of America are hungry and demanded wage increases of $2 a day from coal mine operators.

"When the mine workers' children cry for bread they cannot be satisfied with a "Little Steel formula," Mr. Lewis said.

Mr. Lewis made a lengthy statement on economic conditions in coal-mining regions as the Appalachian Joint Wage Conference began negotiations on a new contract to replace the one expiring March 31.

"The coal miners of America are hungry," Mr. Lewis declared. "They are ill-fed and undernourished below the standards of their neighbors and other citizens. With their dependents, they number 2,500,000 of our national population."

Mr. Lewis said that the miners were victims of economic exploitation and that the prices they pay for necessities "are higher than are paid by any segment of the population."

Mining communities retail food prices had advanced 124.6 per cent from August, 1939, to February, 1943, he asserted.

Mr. Lewis previously had denounced the "Little Steel formula" of the War Labor Board which permits wage increases of 15 per cent to cover a rise in living costs between Jan. 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942.

The union seeks a $2 per day increase over the $7 base wage.

The Little Steel formula has the announced intention of heading off the inflation spiral of wages and prices.

Mr. Lewis presented a long analysis of food costs in the mining districts, a memorandum on earnings reports of several large corporations, and in his prepared statement declared:

"The Mine Workers officials feel that they have a duty to perform and that the coal industry has a duty to perform, and that duty is to protect the living standards of the men who mine coal for American transportation service, for the heating of American homes, and for the generation of power and light, and we do not believe that anything less than a $2-a-day increase in miners' wages will provide the American coal miners with an American living standard based upon the present-day costs of goods and service."

Air Pay Protest

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Thousands of telegrams from workers in West Coast aircraft plants, protesting a recent War Labor Board wage order affecting them, are pouring into the White House.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said today that they were being referred to James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director and the President's reviewing agent on WLB decisions.

The WLB order, issued March 3, granted a 4½-cents-an-hour increase to 30,000 Boeing workers at Seattle and an average increase of 7½ cents an hour to 110,000—about half—of the workers in eight California plants. The workers had asked a 22½-cents increase in the starting or basic hourly wage of 62½ cents, contending that figure would be comparable to the basic wages in shipyards.

Reich's Foreign Labor Plan Wears Thin Under Pressure

Continued from Page 1

the vast majority now mobilized will be older persons "results won't be so very splendid and will only increase general dissatisfaction."

Meanwhile, transport conditions, even apart from German losses in Russia, bring evidence to hand of rapid deterioration of rolling stock throughout the European continent. The French are being asked to undertake locomotive repairs and in Belgium coal is being transported by road because of railway difficulties, while throughout the Balkans what the weather fails to do is being done by sabotage.

All this is significant, since this is the time when Germany should be preparing behind the lines for its new spring offensive. Instead, the Reich is forced to exert all efforts to maintain ordinary services.

These two problems, foreign workers and transport, are closely linked together, especially as the former, either as civilian workers or as prisoners of war, are now playing such an important role in transport. In ports and shipyards, in railroads, and assembly points foreign workers predominate so that sabotage may prove important as an anti-German war weapon at a suitable moment.

Nazi leaders appear to have less and less hope to offer either their own people or their allies at this juncture of the war. The German press indicated that at the time of the Mussolini-Ribbentrop meeting that Italy was in such a parlous condition as to be compelled to rely upon German help. But at the same time an official spokesman emphasized that at the Rome meeting "it was decided to carry on the fight for victory without compromise until the enemy is destroyed." "Our answer to the 'unconditional surrender' demand at Casablanca," he said, "is complete annihilation. . . . When the hour strikes the whole world will understand what is meant by the word 'Europe is lined up for battle.'"

Despite these boasts, German radio commentators about the Russian Front still have little with which to encourage their hearers in these days. "Where a thousand Russians fell thousands more appeared," declared a German general at Demyansk of a German bastion smashed by Marshal Semeon Timoshenko. In a radiocast he said: "While the Russians hurled thousands of grenades against our transports I could only reply with very few. While they attacked with fresh, well-fed and well-equipped troops our rations were short indeed.

"The enemy has concentrated his strongest forces preparatory to a breakthrough to the German border itself," the General continued. "Poor fatherland, if that becomes a reality."

Obviously, such talk is intended to inspire Germans to greater war effort by fear of Bolshevism but the facts may not be quite what authorities expect.

Animosities Fade as French Join Fight

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazis are learning through bitter experience that it is impossible to block each and every relation between the occupied territories and the world abroad.

An increasing number of French political personalities have succeeded in getting out of France and in reaching the two points where French resistance against the German conqueror is organized—London and North Africa. As these men do not have a British submarine at their disposal, as Gen. Henri Giraud had, they cross the French border to Spain by night and proceed either to Britain or to North Africa.

The "underground railway" organized by French resistance groups so far has worked successfully. German frontier controls have been heavily reinforced in recent days. Yet again and again courageous Frenchmen succeed in hoodwinking the Gestapo and the Vichy State Police.

Number in Africa Unknown

However, although the arrivals of prominent French citizens in London have been frequently announced by the Fighting French Headquarters, which stressed the political importance of these new additions to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's cause, we do not know how many French political leaders have joined General Giraud in North Africa.

While the leader of the Fighting French nominated some of these refugees to occupy outstanding posts in the Fighting French National Council, the French North African Administration comprises former Vichy pro-consuls, several military chiefs, and Marcel Peyrouton, who arrived from Argentina. In recent weeks, an increasing number of North African notables also have been called by General Giraud to participate in the administration of North Africa.

Information that Pierre Etienne Flandin, former French Premier, who is regarded as the political representative of French big business interests, escaped from France and is living on his estate near Philippeville, Algeria, has been confirmed. It is also known that M. Lamaigre-Dubreuil, closely linked to employers' organizations in prewar France, who came recently to this country as General Giraud's civil representative, plays a major political role behind the scene.

Pierre Pucheau, former Vichy Minister and manager of the French Steel Trust, who was said to be in Algiers, apparently did not arrive there, but remained in Lisbon, where he is in contact with North African personalities.

The action of these and other political refugees behind the North African scene probably explains the somewhat mysterious allusions contained in a recent news cable from Algiers. Drew Middleton, correspondent of the New York Times, pointed out that "if no democratic basis for the new French government in North Africa can be formed, the same reactionary elements, such as the "Comité des Forges" (Steel Trust) which contributed largely to the tragedy of 1940 will again wield real power in France."

It is, however, fair to state that pressure on liberal groups in North Africa has been somewhat relaxed but, on the other hand, it remains obvious that so far none of the moderate or left-wing politicians who escaped from France have joined General Giraud. General Giraud, whether he likes it or not, is almost exclusively backed by conservative political groups.

Different Type

On the other hand, arrivals at Fighting French Headquarters in London comprise men of a very different type, representing groups from the extreme right to the extreme left. André Philip, leader of the socialist underground groups, was one of the first who succeeded in escaping from France, where he was hunted by the Gestapo. M. Philip, a Christian, a Protestant socialist, was made Councilor of the Interior by General de Gaulle. M. Philip had been preceded by Paul Simon, editor of the underground paper Valmy, who is a liberal Roman Catholic.

Joint arrival of Pierre Brossolette, former Socialist journalist, and Charles Vallin, Deputy Leader of the pro-Fascist Croix de Feu organizations, proved that German oppression has destroyed many party lines in France. M. Vallin's acceptance in the ranks of the Fighting French brought about strong protestations from left-wing followers of General de Gaulle, and M. Vallin was sent to Africa, where he serves with the Fighting French forces.

Reception by General de Gaulle of Fernand Grenier, Communist deputy, who brought the adherence of Communist underground groups to the Fighting French movement, was bitterly resented by many conservative followers of the General. Yet the falling in line of the French Communists is hardly more astonishing than the adherence to the Fighting French movement of M. Fernand-Laurent, former right-wing Deputy of Paris and backer of the pro-fascist Paris paper Le Jour. M. Farnand-Laurent's son was put in prison by the Nazis and he himself was arrested by the Germans when he crossed the demarcation line.

Massigli Real Asset

A real asset for the Fighting French was the arrival in London of René Massigli, who had been one of France's outstanding diplomats before the war. M. Massigli, who had represented France at the League of Nations, is well known in international circles, and his diplomatic experience may prevent the Fighting French headquarters from repeating its diplomatic blunders. M. Massigli was made Councilor for Foreign Affairs by General de Gaulle. Gen. Astier de la Vigerie, who escaped from France and went to London, is a well-known military leader of conservative leanings who helped General de Gaulle to establish contact with General Giraud in North Africa.

Recently, the Fighting French reported the arrival of Léon Morandat, French Trade Union leader: of André Maroselli, a liberal French Senator, and of Major de Boislambert, who escaped after having been imprisoned by the Vichy authorities because in 1940 he tried unsuccessfully to organize the surrender of Dakar to the British.

The men who today are backing General de Gaulle represent something like a cross-section of those groups which before the war constituted the political set up of the French Republic were prevented from leaving France or, as in the case of Edouard Herriot, did not want to quit their native land in her hour of distress.

Haggling among refugees is almost unavoidable, as political emigrants are seldom likely to forget their previous dissensions. Yet is is very significant that later refugees from France, and especitlly those who have risked their lives in the underground struggle against the Nazis, have been much more inclined to forget their partisan viewpoint than those who succeeded in escaping immediately after the French collapse. Living under Hitler's iron heel has taught recent refugees to overlook party affiliations and to consider comrades all those who want to fight. Prewar political differences are likely to become increasingly less important for the French who fight Hitler while their attitude toward problems of French postwar reconstructions will determine future party lines.

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Foes Snipe U. S. by Loopholes in Law

Continued from Page 1

sion of persons engaged in acts of secret warfare is a duty which every loyal resident of the United States, of course, carries out voluntarily. The statute is directed only at that small group of persons who are not sufficiently loyal to their country during time of war to report such information.

Although there appears to be no doubt that the House will approve the War Security Act quickly, there is evidence that Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who has been frequently heckling the Justice Department for the indictments of sedition it has obtained from two different grand juries against an assorted group of Americans, is preparing to muster all the opposition to the proposed law he can command.

Reasons for Opposition

The reason which Senator Wheeler assigns to his opposition to the bill is that it is too vague, too loosely drawn, a threat to fundamental civil rights and could be a dangerous weapon in the hands of a reckless or unscrupulous prosecutor.

The fight in the Senate, if it develops as now expected, probably will be on this ground, at least openly, although the unanimous judgment of the House Judiciary Committee, headed by the cautious, conservative Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas that the new law is both careful and urgently needed would appear to draw a good deal of the substance from this criticism.

The fact is that the powers granted under the War Security Act are more sharply defined and in a legal sense more circumscribed and safeguarded than those of any comparable statute now on the books. These limitations are:

Several Weaknesses

1. It is operative only in time of war.

2. With one exception, there can be no violation unless an overt hostile act can be proved.

3. Even such overt hostile acts do not constitute violation unless it can be proved that they were done with specific intent to aid the enemy. It is not sufficient to show that the effect of the hostile act was to aid the enemy; it must be proved in every case that the act was intended to aid the enemy.

The bill provides swift and substantial punishment, lack of which is one of the glaring defects of the present laws.

Section 103 of the new act is considered one of the most important additions to the nation's security legislation. It provides penalties against "acquiring or possessing of any money, weapon, explosive, means of communication or transportation" or property with the intention of using it to aid the enemy.

For example, despite their carefully planned campaign of sabotage and their possession of explosives and incendiaries, the Nazi saboteurs were guilty of no serious crime under the civil statutes because they were apprehended before they could actually "attempt" sabotage!

Must Prove Intent

Similarly, a man who builds a powerful short-wave radio to send vital war information to the enemy is not guilty of any serious crime today until he actually transmits such information. This section of the proposed bill will permit punishment of such persons before they have a chance to do real damage. Intent to aid the enemy must, of course, be proved.

The House Judiciary Committee points out that the need for the proposed legislation was demonstrated unmistakably in the summer of 1942 when eight Nazi saboteurs landed on the shores of the United States from German submarines.

These men arrived in the United States with over $100,000 in United States currency, with quantities of explosives and incendiary devices, with instructions for the making of secret ink and the carrying on of secret communications, and with instructions and plans for an extensive campaign of sabotage. The purpose of the saboteurs was clear.

Came Carefully Instructed

They had been carefully instructed in Germany in all the various arts of sabotage. They came to the United States with lists of our most vital war plants and transportation facilities, which it was their aim to destroy. All of them had formerly been in the United States and, upon their arrival they immediately sought out various friends who aided them by sheltering them, hiding the money which they had brought and establishing communications with other possible accomplices.

At least 15 people in the United States knew of their presence and their purpose here. Not one of these persons made any effort to communicate this knowledge to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or to any other law-enforcement agency, as they would be required to do under the new law.

"If the saboteurs had not been subject to military jurisdiction," the Committee observed, "the maximum penalty which could have been given them in an ordinary criminal court would probably have been two years—for the crime of conspiring to commit sabotage.

"They had landed in the United States illegally but they were punishable for this only by minor penalties under the immigration statutes; they had collected large quantities of explosives and incendiary devices, but for this they have been guilty only of illegal possession of explosives.

Caught Before Doing Damage

"They were apprehended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation before they could make any real start on their program of sabotage. They were, therefore, probably not guilty of an 'attempt' to commit sabotage. Although they possessed a formula for secret ink and undoubtedly intended to communicate with each other and with Germany, it is doubtful whether or not they had yet engaged in any act of espionage or in any 'attempt' at espionage under existing laws.

"We shall not fail to punish severely such men as the saboteurs merely because they are caught before they can carry into effect their plans of secret warfare. Such acts as these must be made punishable even though the actual damage to our war effort for which they are preparatory has not been achieved. Prevention of the destruction of our war plants is not adequately insured by our existing statutes."

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For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

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ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Scheherazade, Sinbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, and exciting story of battle against Nazi invaders.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Comedy about poor girl trying to marry rich man. Dull and unpleasant.—M.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE — Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste. — M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP to LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY — Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HI, BUDDY — Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties. —M. Y. C.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Führer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL.— Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by clichés and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE — Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up the Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in a good mystery thriller as a Turkish secret agent who protects an American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.

JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End Kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LADY IN A JAM — Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY IS WAITING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actors's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performances as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A.W.O.L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult, Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the dubious Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M

MOKEY — Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK — Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's— M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M, Y. C.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist, becomes swan.—M.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertainining, romantic comedy drama, Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ONE DANGEROUS NIGHT—Lone wolf, reformed robber, falsely accused this time, slickly catches murderer for cops.—M. Y.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PANAMA HATTIE — Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

POWER OF THE PRESS—Well meant but lurid melodrama about the dangers of irresponsible journalism —M. Y.

POWERS GIRL — Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences. —M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED — Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.

RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust soon after postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

SALUDOS AMIGOS — Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made topical murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M.Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic, —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.

HERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD—Russian documentary of heroism of city's people in resisting Nazi attacks for 15 months and finally driving away the invaders.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs. —M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SQUADRON LEADER X — English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM — Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing light entertainment about correspondent who tries to reinstate himself by running down Nazi ring. Farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

Katharine Hepburn
In "Keeper of the Flame"

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. —M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TIME TO KILL — Routine Michael Shayne whodunit.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TRUCK BUSTERS — Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about their heroes' efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M. Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M. Y.

WHAT'S COOKIN'?—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M. Y.

WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON — Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YOU CAN'T BEAT THE LAW—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YOUNG AND WILLING — Passable farce about three girls and three boys, all stagestruck, who make good. —M. Y.

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics—M. Y.

Recent Releases

CALABOOSE—Slapdash Western farce about a couple of cowboys, one of whom gets himself locked in jail to become better acquainted with the sheriff's niece. City gangsters add a few complications.—M. Y.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN—Double portion chiller-diller strictly for the horror trade.—M.

HI 'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in another of their mélanges of song, dance, and knockabout antics in a ghost town that suddenly goes boom.—M. Y. C

KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Star-spangled fascist is posthumously exposed in an absorbing, deliberately paced melodrama.—M. Y.

HUMAN COMEDY—Mickey Rooney does good serious acting and comedy work in this film version of William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as it is affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

IT AIN'T HAY—Abbott and Costello in a new mixture of knockabout antics involving an ancient nag and a champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

Miss Perkins Protests Rod On Absentees

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told the House Naval Affairs Committee today that the "cause and nature of absenteeism are such that legislation is almost certain not to be the real corrective and may result in delaying practical solution by industry and labor."

She appeared before the Committee as it neared the end of its public hearings on an anti-absenteeism measure designed to put service uniforms on able-bodied, draft-age men who take unwarranted holidays from their work in war industries.

"The bill which your Committee is considering would not, I fear, solve the problem either of absenteeism or of production. . . . The problem before us is to control and discourage absenteeism without having to discharge men as a disciplinary measure in a time of labor shortage," she contended.

Fines Suggested

She suggested to the Naval Committee that "deliberate and repetitive shirkers could be fined for their absences and added, "if they are 18 to 45 and male, I take it the draft board will consider their cases."

Representative Lyndon Johnson (D) of Texas, author of the bill, took her through its provisions, step by step.

In response to direct questions, she said that she had no objection to employers keeping records of absent employees, "in fact, the Department recommends it"; that "oh, no," she would not oppose passing on the record to the War Manpower Commission; and that, further, she would not object to making the names available to local Selective Service boards.

No Single Cause

In a statement prepared for the Committee, the Labor Secretary said that "there is no single cause or cure for absenteeism. The causes vary widely from plant to plant, as is indicated by absentee rates ranging from 2 per cent and 3 per cent up to 20 per cent and more."

"As I see it," she said, "the most effective approach on the part of the Government to the problem of absenteeism is to carry directly to the thousands of plants now operating on war contracts information about the methods that have been developed and proved practicable in our leading industrial establishments."

As for the Department's method of attacking absenteeism, she outlined this 11-point system:

11-Point System

1. "Prevent industrial accidents, which cause a great many absences.

2. "Correct the working conditions which cause minor illness and excessive fatigue.

3. "Provision of good medical or health supervision to cure, prevent, and shorten illness.

4. "Local solution of transportation problems by company and community co-operation. [Transportation problems are estimated to cause about 30 per cent of the absences.]

5. "Secure community co-operation on household problems, marketing, laundry, etc., shopping hours, child-care problems, medical and dental services, organizing help to protect the sleeping time of night workers.

6. "Let every plant keep records of absences, with the alleged cause in every case.

7. "Define absence in the same terms in each department.

Excusable Absence

8. "Develop systematic rules about permitted an excusable absence—such as jury duty, voting, death and illness in the family, personal illness, doctor and dentist attendance, etc.

9. "Provide a system of permissions for certain classes of absence planned in advance through the personnel office; provide for a personnel officer to follow up on all unexcused absences, discovering private, personal reasons and adjusting when possible. Also by this method isolate and identify the occasional shirker who is absent for frivolous or no reasons.

10. "Secure the co-operation of labor and employers in particular plants to (a) overcome the above problems; and (b) to discipline by firing or demotion the occasional shirker.

11. "Recognize, praise, and commend the steady attendance and effective work and effort of the vast majority of American workers. If there is 7 per cent absenteeism, then have a good word for the 93 per cent attendance. Even if absenteeism is 20 per cent—in which case there is something wrong in the management, I am sure—have a good word for the 80 per cent attendance."

when will you be able to see the year's first great emotional drama? SOON, when

SPENCER TRACY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
appear in M-G-M's
Keeper of the Flame

'Vickie' at Copley—Stradivarius Quartet—Incoming Films—Stage Plans

Fritzi Scheff Seen in Cast Of War Farce

By Edwin F. Melvin

Some familiar farcical situations and figures turned up in "Vickie" last evening at the Copley. To be sure, they were in modern dress, with a background of women's war activities to make them seem up-to-the-minute. But they were recognizable nonetheless.

There was, for instance, the harassed husband, trying to complete an important job. There was the feather-brained wife. There was the executive from Washington whose coming was awaited by the husband. Of course, the great man was not recognized when he arrived. He and his predecessors never have been, even as far back as the days of the Romans. It is revealing no secret to tell that he was set upon and maltreated as though he were a malefactor, or even a saboteur, for these important visitors always are rudely received in the topsy-turvy households of farce.

* * *

But these were not the only standard ingredients. There was also the rushing about, the constant ringing of the doorbell and the frequent interruption of the telephone, the loss of the important papers, and the ribaldries and inuendoes which the writers of workaday farce seem to think are necessary. After the urbanity and sparkling dialogue of "Pygmalion," with which Edward Gould began his season of revivals at the Copley, S. M. Herzig's "Vickie" was a disappointment.

The most amusing of Mr. Herzig's inventions, for he has some, was a refugee opera singer who had signed on as a cook in the troubled household of Vickie and George Roberts. She was forever forgetting her domestic duties in the midst of her operatic memories. Even her prop Brünnhilde spear, which she brought with her, served a comic purpose. Fritzi Scheff played the role with gusto.

* * *

J. C. Nugent wandered in and out as a quondam accountant who spent most of his time ministering to a belligerent spouse who had organized a war service of her own with a a uniform which suited her better than the garb of any of the regularly established war groups for women. The deprecating little Nugent cough, the pursed lips, and the puzzled expression, which have served him in many other roles were amusing once more, along with some vague recollections of "A Doll's House" and sundry reflections on women's activities which came his way in the dialogue.

For the rest, there were a couple of soldiers who dropped in as week-end visitors, an ex-flagpole sitter who kept watch on the skies, a pair of dubious feminine neighbors, and half a dozen or so members of the women's war organization.

Sally O'Neil and Raymond Hackett worked hard as Vickie and her husband but with less amusing effect than might have been hoped. Mabel Acker was the determined leader of the group; Nat Burns, the badgered visitor; and Valarie Valarie, his bewildered wife, who turned up just in time to provide a solution to the difficulties.

'Vickie'

At the Copley—Farce by S. M. Herzig, presented by Edward Gould in a production directed by Nat Burns, with scenery designed by Clarence Hanson. The cast includes the following:

Vickie Roberts	Sally O'Neil
George Roberts	Raymond Hackett
Mr. Dunne	J. C. Nugent
Blanche	Anna Franklin
Mr. Noonas	Willard Cary
Mrs. Bertha Dunne	Mabel Acker
Amy Morse	Virginia Smith
Private Cootes	Richard Foster
Private Carter	John Gerstad
Karen	Blanche Faye
Sandra	Evelyn Seibold
Zely D'Jere	Fritzi Scheff
Taxi Driver	Rodney Hale
Page	Theodore Nolan
Kay Hadlick	Jane Harven
Mr. Corliss	Nat Burns
Mrs. Frye	Lottie Allen
Mrs. Arthur	Lydia Haines
Mr. Peters	John E. Hines
Mrs. Corliss	Valarie Valarie
Mr. Meiklejohn	Ralph Operti

'Mission to Moscow'

Warner Brothers' Russian picture, "Mission to Moscow," based upon Former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies' book, will have Walter Huston, Ann Harding, Oscar Homolka, and Tom Tully in the cast.

Abresch

Louis Kaufman

Giving his first Boston recital tomorrow evening in Jordan Hall

Composers Of Romantic Period Heard

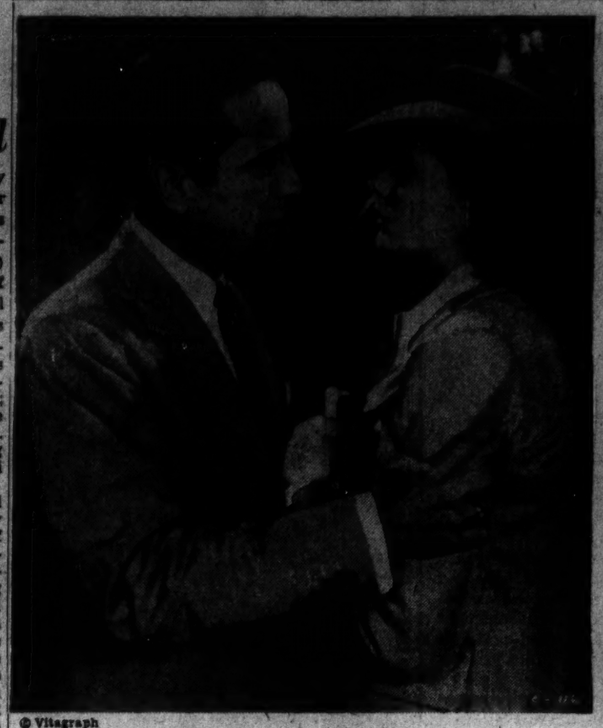
Good times and world prosperity were represented in the music, or much of it, which the Stradivarius Quartet (Messrs. Wolfinsohn, Robbins, Dick, and D'Archambeau) presented in its historical series of concerts at Jacob Sleeper Hall last night. The period covered was from 1873 to 1907, and the program was drawn from the works of Brahms, Wolf, Smetana, Glazounoff, Dvořák, and Dohnányi; the item of earliest date being the Brahms quartet in A minor, op. 51, No. 2, and that of latest being the Scherzo from the Donnányi Quartet in D flat major, op. 15.

Allowing for political crises and financial panics, the period may surely be looked upon as one of reasonable international good behavior and general live-and-let-live success. If composers writing in such an era may be supposed to give a representation of it—an interpretation, as we say, in tone—then the pieces selected by the Stradivarius men ought, indeed, to carry a historic message. But even if that should not be the case, and if we are expecting too much from music to ask that it reveal the aspirations and predilections of its day, the things performed at this concert nevertheless proved to have certain sonorities and elements of style in common.

From the standpoint of sound, they all seemed to strive for largeness, amplitude, and even exaggeration. From the standpoint of style, they seemed to assert for the string quartet a broader capacity for expression than any music of an earlier epoch claims. Brahms leads the way toward bigness and breadth, and everybody else follows, down to Dohnányi, who goes to the last bounds of what we may call pretentiousness. No need of imputing anything unfavorable to Brahms; he merely took a bold step away from the strait classic path. The composers coming after, more especially Dvořák (Quartet in F major, "American," op. 96) were the ones who overdid their freedom. What they chiefly accomplished by their extravagancies was to convert the string quartet into an orchestra—four voices straining to make themselves into four choirs.

It was a generation of doubtful good taste in many regards, nobody, probably, will try too hard to deny. Certainly modern composers are reforming the string quartet from the methods of the end of the last century. They are going back to classic style as fast as they can get there. More on that, perhaps, can be noted at the next Stradivarius evening, on March 30, when the composers considered in the historic scheme will be Ravel, Bartók, and Marcel Dick.

W. P. T.



© Vitagraph

Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman

In "Casablanca," film coming Thursday to Metropolitan

'Casablanca' Due at Met

"Casablanca," starring Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, and Paul Henried, will be seen on the screen at the Metropolitan starting Thursday. The film, which seems to be a combination of melodrama and romance against a setting in Morocco, tells a story about illegal trade in visas carried on in French North Africa before American occupation of the region. The narrative has its beginning in Paris in the period just before the Nazi occupation and continues with the meeting of Parisian acquaintances again in Casablanca.

The supporting cast includes Claude Rains, Conrad Veidt, Sydney Greenstreet, and Pete Lorre. The film was directed by Michael Curtiz.

The companion feature will be "Silver Skates," an ice musical show, with Kenny Baker, Patricia Morison, Belita, Frick and Frack, and Irene Dare. Music is played by Ted Fio-Rita and his orchestra.

* * *

'Meanest Man in the World'

Jack Benny, Rochester, and Priscilla Lane in "The Meanest Man in the World" will be featured on the screen at the Keith Boston starting Thursday. The story is about a kind-hearted but unsuccessful small-town lawyer who decides to start anew in New York, masquerading there as an unusually hard-boiled individual.

On the stage will be Bob Allen and his orchestra and Beatrice Kay.

* * *

'China Girl'

Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, Lynn Bari, and Victor McLaglen head the cast for "China Girl," melodrama against a background of the war in Burma, which comes Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. The story is about two American adventurers who escape from a Japanese prison camp and make their way to Burma where they fall in love with a Chinese girl. The film concludes it is said, with a mass bombing scene. Henry Hathaway directed and Ben Hecht produced the film for 20th Century-Fox. Sig Rumann, Alan Baxter, and Bobby Blake are in the supporting cast.

The companion feature will be "Wrecking Crew," a melodrama about men in the trade of building-wreckers, Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, and Chester Morris are the principal players.

* * *

Third Week of 'Harvest'

"Random Harvest" is being held for a third week at the State and Orpheum, equalling the run of "Mrs. Miniver" at the two houses last summer. The long-run record at the State and Orpheum is held by "Gone With the Wind." In the past 10 years the only pictures which have stayed for more than two weeks at the twin Loew theaters are "Gone With the Wind," "San Francisco," "Mutiny on the Bounty," "Mrs. Miniver," and now "Random Harvest."

* * *

'They Got Me Covered'

Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour continue for a third week on the screen at the Keith Memorial in "They Got Me Covered." Included in the program which holds over are "Calaboose," with Jimmy Rogers and Mary Brian, and "Boomtown, D. C.," another short in the "This Is America" series.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature film at the Exeter will be "Once Upon a Honeymoon," with Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers. A group of short films complete the program.

* * *

At South Station

Starting Saturday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include "Invasion of North Africa," "The Last Lesson," "Mr. Smug," "This Is Your Enemy," a Fitzpatrick traveltalk on "Modern Mexico City," "Back to Bikes," "They Stooge to Conga," several color cartoons, and newsreels on the war and domestic affairs.

Greer Garson and Ronald Colman

In "Random Harvest," continuing at the State and Orpheum for a third week.

200 Towns May See 'The Patriots'

In a month or so, when the National Theater Conference gives nationwide release to Sergeant Sidney Kingsley's new play, "The Patriots," it is considered likely that this fine historical drama will have immediate production in some 200 communities throughout the United States. And, if this happens, "The Patriots" will rank as an even more successful enterprise than was Maxwell Anderson's "The Eve of St. Mark," which, at this writing, has had 152 university, Little Theater and Civic Theater presentations.

From these figures, however, it should not be assumed that "The Patriots" is necessarily a worthier and more popular play than "The Eve of St. Mark," for such an assumption would be open to debate. Both plays, it happens, are leading contenders for the Pulitzer and Critics' Club awards. The Playwrights' Company of New York City owns them both.

The National Theater Conference, it will be remembered, was really established as a going concern when it was given the right to produce Mr. Anderson's "The Eve of St. Mark." As one newspaper critic pointed out a few days ago, "If there had been no National Theater Conference there might not have been any 'Eve of St. Mark.'" No one realizes this better than Mr. Anderson, who gives the Conference full credit for the success of his drama, which was written for the Conference.

The Conference, as a matter of record, first went into business about a year and a half ago with Saroyan's "Jim Dandy" as its first nationwide release. The Saroyan play went well; and although the precise figures are not available it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that it was produced in perhaps 50 communities, the majority of them college towns.

Then came "The Eve of St. Mark," and with the Anderson play, the Conference was able to expand its efforts and influence.

Now "The Patriots" is in the fortunate position of being able to "cash in" on the spadework of Saroyan and Anderson.

'The Family' Tuesday

Oscar Serlin's production of "The Family" will open at the Wilbur Tuesday evening of next week instead of Monday as had been orginally planned. The change has been made to avoid conflict with the opening of the Theater Guild's "Away We Go" Monday night and to provide additional time for setting up the production and last-minute polishing.

Plays in Prospect

Away We Go—At the Colonial, beginning Monday evening, March 15, Theater Guild musical show, presented as the fourth of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society series of plays. Oscar Hammerstein 2d has written the book and lyrics, and Richard Rodgers the music. The plot is based on Lynn Riggs' "Green Grow the Lilacs." The cast is headed by Alfred Drake, Joan Roberts, Betty Garde, Celeste Holm, and Joseph Buloff. Rouben Mamoulian is directing and Agnes DeMille is in charge of the dances. Lemuel Ayres is designing the settings and Miles White the costumes. Two weeks' engagement in preparation for New York.

The Family—At the Wilbur, beginning Tuesday, March 16, New play by Victor Wolfson based on novel of the same name by Nina Federova, about a family of exiled Russians living in the British concession of Tientsin in 1937 at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war. Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser, and Arnold Korff are featured players. Oscar Serlin is producer; Bretaigne Windust, director; Boris Aronson, scene designer; Carolyn Hancock, costume designer; Moe Hack in charge of lighting; William Mendrek, stage manager. One week engagement.

Secret Weapon—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday night, March 22, Elisabeth Bergner in an adaptation by Janet and Philip Stevenson from the Russian of Constantine Finn. Dr. Paul Czinner, who is Miss Bergner's husband, and Robert Reud are the producers.

Dancing in the Streets—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, March 22. Vinton Friedley's new musical show, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor, music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Plot is said to be based on Washington housing problem. Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart, and Ernest Cossart are reported for cast.

Tomorrow the World—At the Wilbur beginning Monday, March 29, new play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, to be presented by Theron Bamberger as the fifth of the subscription offerings of Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Ralph Bellamy will head the cast and Dorthhy Sands will have a prominent part. Elliott Nugent is directing the production. Two weeks' engagement.

The Three Sisters—At the Shubert, beginning Monday evening, April 5. Katharine Cornell in her own production of Chekhov's play, with a cast that includes Judith Anderson, Edmund Gwenn, Ruth Gordon, Dennis King, Gertrude Musgrove, Alexander Knox, McKay Morris, Tom Powers, and Eric Dressler. Guthrie McClintic directed the production. Two weeks engagement.

Claudia—At the Colonial, Rose Franken's comedy, beginning a return engagement on Monday, April 5. The cast will include Phyllis Thaxter, Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Olga Baclanova, Adrienne Gessner, Frank Tweddell, Audrey Ridgway, and Wilton Graff.

News of the Dance

In what may be a farewell performance for the duration, that brilliant trio, Jane Dudley, Sophie Maslow, and William Bales, will appear at the Y. M. H. A. Dance Theater, New York, on Sunday afternoon, March 14. Mr. Bales has been expecting to be inducted into the Army for some time, but finds there is still opportunity for this extra concert.

The program will be nearly the same as that done recently on tour in engagements at Cornell, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Bowling Green, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Washington and Baltimore. In addition to dances by the trio, however the New Dance Group will again appear with Miss Maslow in "Folksay," and with Mr. Bales in "Es Mujer," and Miss Dudley will have the assistance of two dancers in "Short Story."

Mr. Bales will present a new solo, "Adios," and the three will repeat their "Poor Richard" suite, which received its first and only prior New York showing at the Central High School of Needle Trades last November.

* * *

Argentinita

Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble will give their only New York concert performance of the season in Carnegie Hall on March 21. New to the company are José Greco and Manolo Vargas, dancers, and Alejandro Vilalta, pianist. Pilar Lopez, dancer, Carlos Montoya, guitarist, and Emilio Osta, pianist, remain as before.

* * *

From Hollywood

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures has begun production of Angna Enters' original screen story, "Mama's Angel," with young Margaret O'Brien, star of "Journey for Margaret," in the name part.

Miss Enters, who was to have directed the picture, is on one of her most extensive tours in recent seasons, having in the past three weeks played one-night stands in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, and Indiana.

M. L.

Capt. Malcolm Stevens

In the "Men in Uniform" exhibition of portraits by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne at the Robert C. Vose Galleries.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

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"CAVALCADE OF LAUGHS . . . Funniest Play of the Season"—Norton, Post
GEORGE ABBOTT'S COMEDY HIT
KISS and TELL
NEW COMEDY BY F. HUGH HERBERT
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS • ROBERT KEITH

WILBUR 1 week only Beg. Tuesday SEATS NOW
OSCAR SERLIN presents Prior to Broadway The Family By VICTOR WOLFSON
Based on Prize Novel by NINA FEDOROVA
with Lucile WATSON • Carol GOODNER • Evelyn VARDEN Nicholas CONTE • Elisabeth FRASER • Arnold KORFF
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; THURS. & SAT. MATS.: 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)
No Wednesday Matinee

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THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL COMEDY
"AWAY WE GO!"
• Music by RICHARD RODGERS
• Books and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2d
• Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
COLONIAL—BEG. MAR. 15 MATS. THURS. SAT.

COPLEY Evs. 8:30—Sun. 8:10 2 Weeks Only ★ Matinee Today 2:30 Mats. Wed., Thurs., 2:30
5 STAR B'WAY HIT VICKIE WITH 5 STARS
Fritzi Scheff Raymond Hackett Sally O'Neil Virginia Smith J. C. Nugent
SPECIAL! SUNDAY SHOW 8:10

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JAMES CAGNEY in "YANKEE DOODLE DANDY"
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Tyrone POWER • Maureen O'HARA "THE BLACK SWAN" in Technicolor
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GOLDEN, W. 45th, EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40
Matinees Saturday and Sunday 2:40
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
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A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
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KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
by Anton Chekhov
Judith ANDERSON, Edmund GWENN, Ruth GORDON, Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE, Alexander KNOX, Katharine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, W. 47. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Mar. 11 to Mar. 17. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM"
Bob Hope, Fred MacMurray, Bing Crosby
All Star Cast
"TRUCK BUSTERS"
Richard Travis, Virginia Christine

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Vickie," comedy by S. M. Herzig, presented by Edward Gould. Featuring Fritzi Scheff, Sally O'Neil, Raymond Hackett, J. C. Nugent, and Virginia Smith. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Sing of the Wolf," Michael Whelan. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:40. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Esquire—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 1, 6:15, 9:30. "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:30, 4:35, 7:50.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:05, 5, 8. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 6, 9.

Fenway—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Bachelor Mother," Ginger Rogers, David Niven. 2, 6:20, 9:40. "Crime and Punishment," Edward Arnold, Peter Lorre. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 5:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10.

Majestic—"Fantasia." 10 a. m., 12:13, 2:26, 4:39, 6:53, 9:05. Pathe News. 12:04, 2:17, 4:30, 6:43, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. "The Fighting Engineers," Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, James Flavin. 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Normandie—"The Battle Cry of China." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:15. "Night for Crime," Glenda Farrell, Lyle Talbot. 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.

Old South Theater—"Little Isles of Freedom," "People of Russia," "Arsenals of Might," "U. S. Navy Band," cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8.

Scollay—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Fighting Freighters." "Our Second Front." "People of Russia." "Glimpses of Ontario." "Arsenals of Might." "Basketeers." "Duck Soup." "Der Fuehrer's Face," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"People of Russia." "Winter Sports at Lake Placid." "Basketball." "Pete Smith." "Der Fuehrer's Face." "Ontario Travelogue," 30 minutes of world news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. "The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10.

Tremont—"Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:20. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Uptown—"Quiet Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders. 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 2:20, 5:50, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, A. Smith. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:20. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "London Blackout Murder." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. "Smiling Ghost." Coolidge Corner: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Always in My Heart," Cleveland Circle: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, A. Smith. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 2.
University: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 1:30, 4:30, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, R. Denning. "Boss of Big Town," John Litel, Florence Rice.
Codman Square: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45.
Uphams Corner: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 7:40. "Ziegfeld Girl," 1:30, 5:30, 9:30.

EVERETT—Capitol: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 3:40, 9:30. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger. 2, 7:40.
Park: "You Can't Take It With You," Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore. "Over My Dead Body."
Regent: "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Thunder Birds," Preston Foster. "Girl Trouble," Joan Bennett, Don Ameche. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer. 1:30, 4:40, 8:02. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 2:43, 5:50, 9:15.
Mystic: "The Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:55, 6:27. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 3:22, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Fish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 2:05, 8. "This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 3:30, 9:30.
Strand: "Reunion in France," John Wayne, Joan Crawford. 3:05, 8:30. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45

MEDFORD—Medford: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders.
Fellsway: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes.

NATICK—Colonial: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2, 7.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades," Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 2, 8.
Strand: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 2, 7.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea.
Strand: "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. "Scattergood Survives Murder," Guy Kibbee.
Capitol: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The Undying Monster," James Ellison, Heather Angel.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camese: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Melody for Three," Jean Heraldin, Fay Wray. 2:04, 7:53. "The Sea Wolf," John Garfield, Ida Lupino. 3:19, 9:04.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Janes Frasee. "Sabotage Squad." 2, 8.
Coolidge: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, June Bishop.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "March of Time—One Day of War." 2:15 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, J. Carroll.

The Home Forum

"Shepherd, show me how to go"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOWHERE IN LITERATURE is mankind's desire for divine protection and guidance, and its intuitive sense that this need is met, more beautifully voiced than in the twenty-third Psalm. How often have these simple words of faith and trust brought solace to burdened hearts: **"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul"**!

Some persons may miss the profound import of the Psalmist's message through a sense of arrogance or self-sufficiency which tells them that they do not need such help, that they can take care of themselves. Their need—and how great it is!—is for a true sense of humility. This quality is that happy one which is based on a clear perception of the relationship between God and man. It sees God, divine Mind, the creative, self-existent, divinely intelligent, and infinitely loving power, as the basic cause, and man as the expression or effect of this cause. Being of pure spiritual origin, man can be no less than God-like, expressing and embodying the divine qualities and experiencing only harmony. Thus as the Christly quality of humility permeates thought, one is led not only to recognition of the omnipotence and glory of God, which is true worship, but to the right concept of his immortal selfhood and his God-given capabilities.

As these truths are assimilated, they become manifest in changed lives, in blessings to oneself and others, for one begins to follow in the footsteps of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, whose clear consciousness of Love's ever-presence motivated his mighty works. Thus it may be seen that upon the foundation of spiritual understanding alone can a structure of strength and humility or true self-sufficiency be built.

* * *

But what of the many others who, sensing something of the loving tenderness and deep truth of the Psalmist's words, yet feel that they have lost touch with the divine—that, far from recognizing the Shepherd's loving guidance, they are lost in the wilderness, confused and hopeless? To them comes the reassuring message of the Master in his Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:6), **"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled."** Jesus knew that not one of God's beloved children could stray from the fold. He understood that the oppressive sense which seems to material thought to separate and isolate one from God is not the true state of things, but a delusive lie, and that the sincere desire to get rid of such a falsity is inevitably rewarded.

Challenging with characteristic forthrightness this claim of evil to enter human experience, Mary Baker Eddy states in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 224, 225): **"No power can withstand divine Love. What is this supposed power, which opposes itself to God? Whence cometh it? What is it that binds man with iron shackles to sin, sickness, and death?"** And her joyous answer to these queries is: **"Whatever enslaves man is opposed to the divine government. Truth makes man free."**

* * *

In one's effort to demonstrate the fact that he is divinely guided each step of the way toward fulfillment of his true purpose, one needs to beware of the various temptations of corporeal sense. Among these are discouragement and disappointment—those deceptive moods which would fain turn us from our course and cast us adrift in the changing tides of mortality. We must never give up. Joseph, who possessed to an outstanding degree the grace to be divinely guided, and whose love and understanding afford an inspiring example, passed through dire vicissitudes, but he did not allow trust in God and His beneficent plan for His child to waver. During Joseph's first years in Egypt his status was that of a slave, yet, rather than give way to despair, he did his allotted work well and rose to be overseer of his master's house.

Later, when unjustly imprisoned for two years, he again proved his dominion over adverse circumstance through steadfast obedience to God. This trustworthiness was rewarded by his sudden promotion to the exalted position of ruler over all the land, second only to Pharaoh. Nor was it any small accomplishment that during all the long years of his enjoyment of this position he did not lose his true sense of values, but realized that, as he said to his repentant brothers (Genesis 50:20), **"God meant it unto good, . . . to save much people alive."**

The supremely important task is to find that guiding, sustaining, protecting, and rewarding knowledge of God, that intelligent and inspired understanding of the truth of being, which frees from all the ills of earth. Christian Science is helping many to achieve this goal, lightening and blessing their pathway which leads ever upward. In her poem, "Feed My Sheep," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Poems, p. 14):

"Shepherd, show me how to go
O'er the hillside steep,
How to gather, how to sow,—
How to feed Thy sheep;
I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

By Courtesy of the Wiggin Collection, Boston Public Library, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PALACE COURT": *An Etching by Frederick L. M. Griggs*

POETIC NOSTALGIA permeates the etchings of Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs. A great epoch of the past grips his imagination far more tenaciously than the living present. Rather than dwell upon the surviving ruins of that past, he creates anew monuments that may well have existed. They are technically credible and artistically beautiful. With patience and dexterity this etcher has recorded the picturesque edifices that exist only in his imagination. He has been faithful to the shape and surface of every stone; he has endowed those fine structures with sturdiness and solidity. While such inventions often flow illusively from the pen and brush of an artist with little if any articulation of detail, Frederick Griggs' compositions have a literalness in minutiae that defies the most realistic portrayer of fact.

Born at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, in 1876, Frederick Griggs had a love for the landscape of England and for Gothic architecture instilled during childhood. Early influences were happy and persuasive. He had the benefit of discerning guidance and enhancing friendships, of travel and study.

While it is not uncommon for the contemporary etcher to favor architectural themes, few indeed exchange fancy for fact. Of the three dozen or more plates by Griggs, but one third are devoted to realistic subjects. The bridges, chapels, and palaces of a remote past embody for the artist a stability and tranquillity which to him seem lacking in the thoroughfares and by-ways of our everyday world.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Mr. Movius Was a Shoemaker

IT LOOKS AS IF Mr. Movius might be back at work almost any day now, and we shall certainly be glad to see him. Only this afternoon one of the children reported that the windows of his long-vacant shop were being cleaned, and the bench placed where the sun could stream in upon his grizzled head and the rows of shoes that would soon be there.

I went upstairs and began to take stock of our own footgear. Mr. Movius had taught us to treat it with respect; but since the time, a year or two back, when he had closed his shop, nothing like his loving care had been given to our pumps and brogues and oxfords. When they needed repair, we took them to cobblers; but that was not the same thing at all. Mr. Movius was a shoemaker and an artist in leather, as his father had been before him. If a battered piece of footwear had been honestly made, of good leather, it would leave his hands almost like new.

* * *

Those were the days when there were only a few styles in shoes and the thrifty insisted on quality above everything else. Our weakness for good leather and fine workmanship made us, we thought, rather extravagant; but not according to Mr. Movius, although actually, if we had patronized the cheaper shops, he would have had more to do for us.

He approved of those purchases.

"Good," he would say, stroking the flexible uppers with sensitive fingers that could detect the most minute blemish, the slightest untoward stiffness. He knew leather, the strong, creamy top-grain calf, the "shell" cordovan that took such a rich polish, tough horsehide and kangaroo for extra service, with buffalo and elk also, and snakeskin and morocco for ladies' slippers. He did not need to see the mark "benchmade" on the sole to know when a shoe was the work of a master craftsman; and that, with proper care, it could be worn for five or six years without losing its good looks.

* * *

He was not perturbed when a veritable machine-shop cobbler opened an establishment in the square and announced on screaming handbills that he "rebuilt" shoes.

"Good shoes," said Mr. Movius, "do not need to be rebuilt. One shapes them on the form for many days, not for hours only. One fashions them with the hand, which knows much that the machine cannot learn. It persuades; it does not use force. What it does, remains done. And in the end you have a pair of shoes that belongs to you, like your own skin."

This was true, as we discovered for ourselves. It was hard at times to resist the blandishments of new and "snappy" styles and to limit ourselves to one or two sober pairs, when we might have had five or six and almost as many colors at the same cost. But we couldn't let Mr. Movius down. And yet the problem of keeping young Jody properly shod, during those strategic years, almost shook our faith.

* * *

The river ran quite close to our house and, when the snows began to melt, it came much nearer, spreading over fields that had always been dry and making numerous shallow lagoons ideal for the small craft the children sailed. Rubbers and galoshes offered no protection at all when boats were discarded for a raft, and Jody came home sodden three or four times a day. We couldn't scold him. There was a marvelous Robinson Crusoe island in one bend of the stream, and a pair of flickers were busy enlarging a hollow in a half-submerged tree, now quite cut off from the shore. These places had to be visited by a water route, and it was still too early in the season for wading.

All of Jody's three pairs of shoes had to be dried quickly, which was a shame; for, after that, even Mr. Movius could do little with them. And, in the dry months that followed, we found our ten-year-old either outgrew or scuffed out a pair of shoes every eight weeks. Mr. Movius didn't care much for copper toes, but he had to come to them. And, for the first time in our experience, he actually had to *mend* shoes, not merely replenish with new soles and heels and strong new laces.

* * *

We noticed then that he had been doing this for some time, and that most of the boots and shoes on his counter were not what they had been. When some benighted customer brought in a pair, limp, shapeless, with the soles sprung and the flimsy stitching ripped, he would say, a little gruffly: "I can fix them. Yes." And, under his breath: "But they are not worth the labor."

And, in the end, that is why he had to close his shop. To put such shoes in condition by honest workmanship cost the customer almost as much as a new pair of the same kind. The mended article would be stronger, of course, than a new pair; but few of our neighbors cared about that. What the cobbler could not mend cheaply, they discarded. And there weren't enough enthusiasts, like ourselves, to keep Mr. Movius busy.

* * *

I think it will be different now. Our shoemaker did not really object to mending. In fact, he took a great deal of satisfaction in restoring sturdiness and good looks and effectiveness to anything that had given actual service, and might again. Even when such things had been abused or broken. Then, to strengthen and reshape and put right was almost an obligation. If necessary, if it was within his power, he would have gladly mended a torn and twisted world without price, straightened its distortions, drawn together its wounds, and salved its cracked surface without asking any reward except the knowledge that he had set it on its feet again.

No cobbler could do that alone. He would not know how. But there are millions like Mr. Movius, and their desire to mend what others have tried to destroy should count for a good deal.

In the meantime, people in this little town can walk confidently. Three pairs of shoes a year will be plenty.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Hour of Wisdom

Now for this trackless hour let us take
This silence and this peace to be our own,
This orchard and this meadow and this lake,
And taste the quiet meaning found in stone.
Confusion is not here; the boughs are still,
The glens wear sunlight and the long fields lie
Serene beneath the clouds, beneath the hill,
The earth knows wisdom, even as the sky.

Learn of this winter wisdom and so know
This pause is for a purpose and a sign;
Partake of quiet in this time of snow;
When slumber is upon the tree, upon the vine:
Learn patience of the root that soon will feed
The vine and lift the flower from the seed.

HAROLD VINAL

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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"Pastor, mostra-me como prosseguir"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

O DESEJO dos homens de serem divinamente guiados e protegidos, bem como o sentido intuitivo de que esta necessidade já está satisfeita, em nenhuma obra de literatura foi tão lindamente enunciado como no Salmo vinte e três. Quantas vezes estas simples palavras de fé e confiança têm trazido alívio a corações aflitos: "O Senhor é o meu pastor, nada me faltará. Deitar-me faz em verdes pastos, guia-me mansamente a águas mui quietas. Refrigera a minha alma"!

O profundo alcance da mensagem do Salmista escapa à compreensão de muitas pessoas, em virtude de um sentido de arrogância ou auto-suficiência que lhes diz não necessitarem de tal auxílio, e que sabem cuidar dêles mesmos. A necessidade dêles—e que grande ela é!—é de um verdadeiro sentido de humildade. Esta qualidade é a qualidade feliz que se baseia numa percepção clara do parentesco existente entre Deus e o homem. A humildade vê em Deus, Mente divina, o poder criador, auto-existente, divinamente inteligente, infinitamente amoroso, a causa básica, e o homem como a expressão ou efeito dessa causa. Em virtude de sua pura origem espiritual, o homem não pode ser menos que a semelhança de Deus,—exprime e personifica as qualidades divinas,—e sòmente a harmonia é manifestada em sua experiência. Desta forma, logo que a qualidade Cristã da humildade permear o nosso modo de pensar, somos levados não só a reconhecer a onipotência e a glória de Deus, o que significa verdadeira devoção, como também a perceber o conceito correto do nosso próprio eu imortal e das capacidades que nos são concedidas por Deus.

Logo que estas verdades tiverem sido assimiladas, tornar-se-ão manifestas na modificação do nosso modo de viver, nas bênçãos para nós mesmos e para outros, porquanto começamos a seguir os passos do Guia, Cristo Jesús, cuja clara percepção da eterna presença do Amor motivou as suas formidáveis obras. Desta forma constatar-se-ia que apenas sôbre uma base de compreensão espiritual poderá ser construída uma estrutura de vigor e humildade, ou seja de verdadeira auto-suficiência.

Mas que será dos muitos outros que, embora tomados da carinhosa ternura e profunda verdade das palavras do Salmista, sentem, não obstante, terem perdido o contacto com o divino—e longe de reconhecer que o Pastor está a guiá-los com carinho, sentem-se perdidos no deserto, confusos e sem esperança? A êstes vem a mensagem reconfortadora do Mestre no Sermão da Montanha (S. Mateus 5:6), "Bemaventurados os que têm fome e sêde de justiça, porque êles serão fartos." Jesús sabia que nenhum dos filhos amados de Deus podia extraviar-se do rebanho. Compreendia que o sentido opressivo, o qual para o pensamento material parece separar e isolar-nos de Deus, não é o verdadeiro estado de coisas mas mentira ilusória, e que o desejo sincero de nos vermos livres de tal falsidade é inevitavelmente recompensado.

Ao desafiar com sua integridade caraterística esta pretensão do mal de penetrar na experiência humana, Mary Baker Eddy declara na página 224, 225 do livro texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras): "Nenhum poder pode resistir ao Amor divino. Que vem a ser êste suposto poder que se opõe a Deus? De onde vem? Que é que amarra o homem com correntes de ferro ao pecado, à doença, e à morte?" E ela responde radiante a estas perguntas, dizendo: "Seja o que for que escravize o homem está em oposição ao govêrno divino. A Verdade liberta o homem."

No esfôrço para demonstrar o fato de que somos divinamente guiados em cada passo do caminho que leva à realização do nosso verdadeiro propósito, precisamos estar atentos contra as várias tentações do sentido corpóreo. Entre estas estão o desânimo e a decepção—aqueles estados de ânimo enganoso que com prazer nos desviariam do nosso curso lançando-nos ao capricho das vagas da mortalidade. Nunca devemos desistir do nosso propósito. José, que possuía em grau extraordinário a graça de ser divinamente guiado e cujo amor e compreensão oferece um exemplo inspirador, passou por vicissitudes medonhas, mas êle não permitiu que a sua confiança em Deus e no Seu plano bemfazejo em prol do Seu filho sofresse qualquer abalo. Durante os primeiros anos que José passou no Egito a sua condição era a de um escravo. Todavia, em lugar de se entregar ao desespero, desempenhou bem o trabalho de que era incumbido e foi promovido a administrador da casa do seu senhor.

Mais tarde, quando encarcerado injustamente durante dois anos, provou novamente seu domínio sôbre circunstâncias adversas pela sua perseverante obediência a Deus. Esta fidelidade foi recompensada com a sua súbita promoção à elevada posição de governador de todo o país, subordinado apenas a Faraó. Tampouco não é de se menosprezar o fato de que durante os longos anos em que desfrutava esta posição não perdera seu exato senso de valores, mas, como dissera aos seus irmãos arrependidos (Gênese 50:20), "Deus o intentou para bem, . . . para conservar em vida a um povo grande."

A suprema e importante tarefa está em se achar a compreensão de Deus que guia, sustenta, protege e recompensa, aquela compreensão inteligente e inspirada da verdade do ser, que nos liberta de todos os males da terra. A Ciência Cristã está ajudando a muitos a alcançar esta meta, iluminando e abençoando a vereda que sempre conduz para o alto. Em seu poema *Feed My Sheep* (Apascenta as minhas ovelhas), Mrs. Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreveu (Poemas, pg. 14):

"Pastor, mostra-me como prosseguir
Pela encosta escarpada,
Como juntar, como semear,—
Como apascentar Tuas ovelhas;
Eu escutarei pela Tua voz,
Para que meus passos não se desviem;
Seguir-te-ei e me regozijarei
Por todo o áspero caminho."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Evening

Tonight there was no crimson in the west—
Only a touch of mauve above the gray
That wrapped the earth and marked the end of day.
But in that grayness was a sense of rest
Older than sunset and all mortal quest—
Quiet that crept along the dusk to stay,
Healing the turmoil of our troubled way,
Leaving us somehow comforted and blessed.
The trees were watchful sentinels that stood
As if they also offered up a prayer;
Unto the hills we looked as darkness fell,
Safe in the knowledge of eternal Good,
Drawing the night around us, feeling there
The benison of peace ineffable.

HENRIETTA B. RUSSELL

A Literary Success in Eighteenth-Century London

DR. CHARLES BURNEY, the musician and historian of music, had an excellent stock of what is nowadays called temperament. He was witty, gay and charming. Everybody went to his house and he to everybody's. Thus Fanny in her youth (she was born in 1752) had the opportunity of seeing many of the distinguished men and women of eighteenth-century London: Johnson and Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Handel, Garrick and Sheridan, Bruce the traveler, actors, singers, beaux, divines, ladies with blue stockings, and with stockings of other colors. It was a gay and variegated world for a quick-eyed girl to make merry in. She made merry in it, she studied it, and as a certain literary gift was born in her, she profited.

Then, when she was twenty-five, she wrote and published anonymously an epistolary novel called "Evelina." Even today, though its charm is of a peculiarly perishable order, the book may be read with pleasure and some laughter. But its freshness, its ease, and its rollicking spirits must have commended it highly to an age whose own speech and manners were reflected in it. Fanny had first the delicious satisfaction of hearing genuine praise from those who had no idea of her authorship. And when the authorship was confessed—as who, under such circumstances, would have concealed it?—the praise became universal, more high-pitched still, and perhaps no less delicious. The book was read everywhere. Fanny's father, whom she adored, was bewitched with it. No less so was that odd personage, Samuel Crisp, almost equally adored, who, like some others, having made a notable failure in literature himself, felt especially qualified to advise those who had succeeded.

In the houses where Fanny had before been a minor personage, a petted child, watching great doings and bewigged celebrities with wide-eyed curiosity from quiet corners, she now appeared as a celebrity herself, not bewigged, but with the wigs bowing down to her. Titles of honor begged for an introduction and titles of learning. She was pointed out in the streets and in the theaters. Her characters were cited, her wit quoted, her sentiments applied by daily personages to daily life. London was all the English world then and a book read by ten thousand people in London had a sort of personal success which no book could have anywhere today.

Best of all, Fanny was praised to her face by those whose praise she knew to be really worth having. Sir Joshua said he would give fifty pounds to know the author of "Evelina." Burke sat up all night to finish it. Murphy and Sheridan entreated her to write a comedy and Sheridan agreed to take it before a word was put on paper. To a girl of twenty-five, up to that day merely one of the babes and sucklings, all this must have seemed like a golden dream.—From "Portraits of Women," by GAMALIEL BRADFORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Preparation

Approaching spring,
earth is preparing the opening.

Where winter stepped
lightly, the whole high hill is swept

by March, who races
in field and park, so good green places

will carpet ground;
March has a fresh and a busy sound.

Approaching spring,
earth is preparing the opening.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

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Stimson Warns Tampering With Army Program May Prolong War

Secretary of War refutes argument U. S. would be unable to produce sufficient food and weapons under present service plans—National Service Act to draft man and woman power of country is urged.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The War Department is sticking to its goal of 8,200,000 men in service by the end of 1943.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson believes that this manpower objective can be achieved without sacrificing production and shipping essentials if the nation is prepared to do without some of the minor amentities of living.

Striking out vigorously at critics of the War Department, Secretary Stimson in a radio address last night declared that while the Army was saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of young Americans by insisting on adequate forces in the field of battle, advocates of a smaller army were acting on the belief that the war could be won "in some easy manner and without too much trouble and sacrifice."

Declaring that Britain's experience had shown that voluntary co-operation was not sufficient due to the opposition of a "recalcitrant or thoughtless" minority, he called for immediate enactment of a national service bill such as the Austin-Wadsworth compulsory-mobilization measure.

The Army's goal of 8,200,000 men, Secretary Stimson stressed, was fixed after months of study by the General Staff and the War College, and was correlated with needs of the Navy and the Maritime Commission and approved by the President.

The text follows:

"Tonight I wish to speak to you about the subtle danger which, unless guarded against, may destroy our present bright hopes for a decisive victory. It arises out of a mental attitude which is quite prevalent among our people, including many of the best of them, and has danger of which most of them are quite unconscious.

"We are raising and training a magnificent Army. We are constructing and manning a superb Navy. The fine young men of both these forces are now just beginning to meet the enemy and have already shown their mettle. They are equal to their tasks. Man for man, they have proven themselves superior in skill, initiative, and resourcefulness to the men of the Axis nations which we are fighting. There is no trouble with that section of the American people who are in uniform either on the land, on the sea, or in the air.

"Nor does the trouble exist among millions of patriotic citizens at home, who have given up their dearest to the dangers of this war and who are cheerfully devoting themselves to patriotic tasks and sacrifices here and are thus trying in every way to hasten and push forward the war effort.

"It is hard to analyze the attitude to which I refer. It doubtless arises from various causes and it manifests itself in many ways. Some call it the spirit of 'business as usual,' but that definition is not broad enough. Very often it appears in patriotic people who do not realize what we are up against and who honestly do not understand the purpose and necessity of some of the war measures which their Government is taking. But the attitude is just as dangerous even when it is innocent. I think it can accurately be called the attitude of trying to win the war—the most fierce and dangerous war which has ever confronted the United States—in some easy manner and without too much trouble and sacrifice.

"Abraham Lincoln met it in the Civil War even after that war had been going on for over a year and many bloody battles had been fought. He said to a caller at the White House in September, 1862, 'The fact is the people have not made up their minds that we are at war with the South. They have not buckled down to the determination to fight this war through, or they have got the idea into their heads that we are going to get out of this fix somehow by strategy. . . . They have no idea that this war is to be carried on and put through by hard, tough fighting, that it will hurt somebody, and no headway is going to be made while this delusion lasts.'

"Today this attitude which Lincoln described manifests itself when we say:

"The Russians have destroyed so many Germans that Germany will not be able to carry on any more offensives,

"Or when we say:

"The German people are cracking,

"Or when we say:

"The best way to win the war is to give our allies plenty of weapons to fight for us,

"Or when we say:

"If we make too big a military effort, we shall so dislocate our economy that we shall never recover, we shall create a permanent dictatorship and lose our historic freedom,

"Or when we say other things which at bottom represent merely wishful thinking or the dread of personal sacrifices and the desire to find a better way out.

"I believe that this attitude towards hard fighting on our part really underlies much of the criticism which is being directed today against the proposed size of our Army. On the other hand, I also realize that the Army plans involve many factors of great complexity and that the doubt in many minds is perfectly honest and patriotic. Such minds are entitled to all the light which we can give them. It is my purpose tonight to try to explain to you how the size of the Army was fixed, the kind of Army we are training, and the purposes for which it is designed, and why it is impossible to reduce its size or interrupt its training without the gravest danger to our ultimate victory.

1. The Numerical Size of The Army

"We are planning to have raised by the end of this year 1943 an Army of 8,200,000 men, composed of 7,500,000 enlisted men and 700,000 officers. This number will include an Air Force of about 2,500,000. It also will include the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps of upward of 150,000.

"These figures were not arrived at by guesswork, they were the product of months of study by the General Staff and the War College. They were also the product of joint planning with the Navy over the future work of both these services. The proposed size of the Army, the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the Marine Corps were all determined at the same time, and all of these forces were balanced within themselves and against each other, and also in connection with the available manpower, the estimated capacity of production of equipment, and the estimated availability of shipping for their transport. These figures have received the approval of the joint Chiefs of Staff of the Army and the Navy and finally of the President. They have thus had the benefit of all the brains, accumulated research, and judgment which our Governmental machinery provides for that purpose. They have not been worked out in disregard of but in full reference to our program of shipbuilding and production of equipment.

"When we look at the estimated size of the forces of our enemies which are in the field against us, our numbers certainly do not look relatively too large. I realize that the figures of the hostile forces are estimates only, but they are based upon the best information available to those whose business it is to make such estimates. In Europe, the estimated forces of the Germans and their allies show about 14,000,000 men under arms. Russia and Britain together have a much smaller number. In Asia, the Japanese have more than 3,000,000 men. These figures represent the aggregate of individuals in the various forces.

"When we compare the combat units of the various forces the disparity between us is even greater. Our plans are to produce about 100 American divisions of ground forces, together with their auxiliary troops. Germany is estimated to have approximately 300 divisions, Italy 80 divisions, and Japan about 86 more. This makes an aggregate of about 546. Making all allowances for error, these figures certainly make our ground forces seem of very modest size in comparison.

2. The Character and Objective of the Army

"It is not the purpose of our military leaders to create a huge defensive Army, awaiting in the United States such unknown and uncertain opportunities for its use as may hereafter occur. Their plans are much more wise than that. The Army is being raised on the fundamental and correct theory that we shall at once take the offensive and seize a number of priceless opportunities which are already opening up for us to end the war as quickly as possible.

3. The Nature of the Training Necessary to Meet These Objectives of the Army.

"To successfully meet these priceless opportunities, we have put into effect the most carefully planned and co-ordinated program of military training which has ever existed in the United States.

"The training contemplated by this program for the individuals is a process covering a long time. The Germans think two years necessary for such training of their men. We believe that our men can do it in one year, but that is a minimum. Furthermore, the recruits are not all taken into the Army at the same time and all graduated at the same time. Such a method would be impossible for any country, even one as rich and powerful as the United States. And furthermore, it would not meet the changing requirements of war. It would be too rigid and inflexible. Each of the reception centers and training schools takes in a succession of new classes and these groups are passed along the steps of the course until the final product in the shape of Army divisions is produced at the end. During each group training the men are first instructed in the schooling of the individual soldier, are then crystallized into small and later large units for training in co-operative action in modern warfare, and finally large divisional combat forces emerge from the other end of the system, each highly trained for its specific task. Each month, the requisite number of men to form a certain number of divisions is taken into the reception centers at the entrance to the machine, and every month at the other end, that number of divisions is emerging highly trained for the various objectives to which they are to be assigned.

"Anyone who studies this system as it is now running will be astounded at the careful planning which has been required, as well as the smooth continuity of the process of training which it has produced. It is now proceeding under the highest pressure of perfected action. Nothing like it has ever existed in this country before. It represents a great stream of training toward a carefully-thought-out goal. It has taken over two years to develop and construct this system, to train the instructors of its schools, and to develop the immense overhead necessary for its smoth operation, and to construct the cantonments and other buildings for its use. Almost every unit in it has been devised and fitted into its place in accordance with the program of the size of the Army to be completed by December, 1943, which I described a few minutes ago.

"The first point to be borne in mind about this system of training is that the whole structure is complex and interrelated. Men are taught in a large number of different kinds of schools for different purposes of warfare. For example, in the Ground Forces there are special school for Infantry, Artillery, Tank Warfare, Antiaircraft Gunnery, Signal Corps work with all its ramifications of scientific specialties, Mechanics Schools, Quartermasters Schools, and many more. In the Air Corps exists a similar large group of different schools for different purposes and specialties. The number of the graduates of these several schools must conform to the number required in the final produce of combat forces, and all must be taught to work with each other in carrying out the war task of the final division of combat forces to which each belongs.

"The second point to be remembered is that the whole process takes at least a year. If you interrupt the steady flow of entrants to the schools in March, 1943, the effect of this break will be produced a year later and then, if it proves a mistake, cannot be corrected for at least another year.

4. The Disastrous Results Of Interrupting This Process

"In the light of the foregoing description of the purpose and process of our Army's training, I think one can see more easily the danger of meddling with that process. Plan and process are tied together. The plan contemplates a succession of carefully directed blows at our enemies. The site and character of these blows and the aggregate forces which are necessary have been carefully thought out. Just as our present offensives are being carried out by men who have been through a year's training, the men now being brought into the Army are to be trained for campaigns a year ahead. Our main object is to continuously build up a force whichw ill strike without interruption and with cumulative effect. That purpose can be thwarted by a mistake made now.

Effect of Interruption

"The various critics who today are asking that we should slow up or interrupt our work fail to realize the far-reaching effect of interruption. Furthermore, they do not understand the psychology of combat. They do not realize that battles are won by continuous rapid blows upon an enemy and that when the enemy begins to show signs of demoralization, these blows must be continued and, if possible, redoubled in order that he may not have time to re-form his forces. Once the enemy is checked or shaken on the field of battle, he must be constantly pursued and hammered until he is completely beaten or surrenders. The very fact that it is known that we have trained forces ready to do this tends toward his demoralization.

"On the other hand, the commander who after an initial success stops and gives his broken opponent time to re-form and reorganize only finds that he must fight his battle over again. If after the battle of Gettysburg, the Federal Commander had been able to pursue and destroy his defeated enemy, the length of the Civil War might have been shortened by more than a year. On the other hand, the fact that in 1918 Foch was ready to remorselessly follow up and shatter the German enemy who had been shaken at Soisson in July, and again at St. Quentin on Aug. 8, permitted the last great war to be finished in November, 1918, instead of lasting over into 1919 as had been expected.

"I speak with careful consideration when I say that if we should halt this great training establishment which we have now built up and timed according to the present timetable of the war, we should deal a heavier blow to our hopes of a complete final victory than by any loss which we are likely to sustain on the field of battle.

"Another argument of our critics is that by constructing too large an Army we are making undue inroads into our limited manpower, that we are taking necessary workers from the factories which are providing Army equipment and machines, and that we are similarly slowing down the construction of merchant shipping which is necessary to carry the Army and its supplies across the ocean. As I already said, this argument ignores the careful study which has been given to this subject by our President and his military advisers. As between them and their critics, I think it is the safer bet to trust the former. But there is this further answer to this argument which I think is conclusive. The argument depends upon the assumption that there is no elasticity in the efficiency of the civilian industries which are producing weapons an dships, that every man-hour taken away from industry and put into the Army must result in exactly the same ultimate loss in rapidity of production.

"Any thoughtful citizen who will give any real consideration to the problem will know that such an assumption is not true. Only those who believe that our industry and our farming and our general civilian activity are really keyed up to an all-out war are entitled to make this argument. It is the duty of every citizen to examine into his own life and his own community and see whether production in industry and on the farm cannot be increased enormously in efficiency, whether absenteeism, threatened strikes, general complacency, insistence of "business as usual," or even insistence on hoped-for standards of living, are not going a long way to prevent what could be accomplished by an all-out war effort. If you are content with the present situation and with the present results in industry, in agriculture, and in our civilian life, then I suggest you go to one of our great camps and see our boys in uniform working. I suggest that you read the detailed dispatches from Tunisia and the Southwest Pacific about the fighting efforts of our soldiers. I suggest that you compare your comfort of life with theirs, and then ask yourself again—Are you content? I hope and pray that it will not require tragic disaster to bring our people to a realization of the facts. The great wave of patriotic ardor which was shown so dramatically in the weeks after Pearl Harbor must not fall away into arguments of rights, wages, profits, and relative advantages of one man over another.

"The armed forces, the men who are going into actual combat, have placed their house in order. Their spirit and their program are all that patriotism and careful planning can effect. I now ask whether industry and agriculture should not likewise be put on a more efficient wartime basis. When you are driving a team of horses and one of them goes lame, you do not lame the other horse to equalize the team. You try to get two sound horses.

'Problems Can Be Solved'

"I fully understand that we must have essential food and necessary goods for civilian consumption. I am well aware of the difficulty in getting machinery and employees which our farmers and manufacturers are now experiencing, but I am convinced that with the initiative, resourcefulness, and willingness to sacrifice of the American people, these problems can be solved without crippling their armed forces.

"For myself, I have reached the conclusion that one of the reasons why industry and agriculture and the whole civilian population have not moved more rapidly to all-out effort is that we have relied almost entirely upon voluntary co-operation. This voluntary co-operation would work with a large part of our population as soon as they clearly understood the need for it. But the effect of the recalcitrant or thoughtless few is so great upon the minds and efforts of others that I am convinced that the only way to accomplish the result which we must all reach is through a general service act. This has proved true in England and I believe it is now true here.

"The issue between the proponents of the Army program and its critics in my opinion largely narrows down to this difference: The leaders of the Army are trying, by shortening the war, to save the lives of thousands of young Americans—lives vital to the future of this country. The opponents of the Army program are trying to avoid present trouble—the inconveniences and relatively minor sacrifices which would be involved in a more thorough and drastic reorganization of our industrial and civilian life for the remaining period of this war. I firmly believe that when the true situation is understood by the American people, there will be no doubt as to their decision. Even if, as Lincoln said in 1862, they have not yet truly realized what it means to be at war, they will soon do so. And when they have done so, they will be ready to make any sacrifice for victory."

Army Air Forces Gulf Coast Training Center

These Aviation Cadets Are Part of a Most Vital United States 'Crop'

The largest number of aviation cadets ever assembled, numbering in the tens of thousands and covering 10 acres of ground, stand in serried ranks at the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center to hear their chief, Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the United States Army Air Forces. Some of the cadets are taking pre-flight training as pilots, others await classification as navigators, pilots, or bombardiers. This vast expanse of aviation cadets is symbolic of the constant flow of manpower which Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said is necessary to form and maintain an American force capable of striking the Axis down by hammering at it continually.

Intimate Message: Washington

Girls, Farm Job No Vacation ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

City women don't need to think they can walk in and take over the farms of the country this summer just because farm hands have gone to war.

Farmers will use all the women they can get this summer because there is no one else to do the work, but they are not entirely happy about the prospect.

On the other hand, women needn't worry about becoming such good workers the farmers won't want their men back at the earliest possible minute.

An agricultural college professor instructing a class of would-be farm hands here the other day frankly told them:

"Women picking apples last fall bruised a lot more than men did."

"Don't let the fact that you have to mount a 30-foot ladder and pick without holding on scare you. The farmer doesn't want to knock his apples off any more than he wants you to fall."

Farmer Careful of Machinery

"Because of the difficulty of getting repair parts, farmers probably won't let you drive any of their valuable farm machinery.

"He may let you use the horse hay rake. Anyone can handle that.

"He might even let you drive the hay truck. You couldn't do much damage with that.

"Don't think you are going to cut corn. That's one of the heaviest jobs on the farm. You might husk some corn, but not much on the first day.

"You can pull weeds, but in hoeing you probably won't do anything like the acre a day that men who are used to hoeing can do. That's an awful lot of hoeing."

Some of the women thought the professor was being unnecessarily hard on them. After all, they said, they had volunteered to give up their vacations and were willing to risk sore muscles to help farmers raise food sorely needed next year. They would like to be patted on the back a little for such self-sacrifice.

The professor, on the other hand, apparently took the tack that women needed to be discouraged to a degree and then if they still insisted on offering their services, they might become farm hands of some efficiency.

The Office of War Information has issued a long list of jobs that city women can do on farms, but at the same time it warns there are lots they cannot do, such as handling heavy feed and grain sacks or tossing milk cans about.

Here are some of the jobs that OWI says nonfarm women and high school girls can handle: feeding and watering poultry, cleaning poultry houses, candling and crating eggs, brooding chickens, machine milking, running separator, butter making, pig-pen cleaning, mixing pigs' feed, help in lambing, keeping cattle records, victory garden tending, fruit picking and packing, general farm errands, painting, tree planting.

OWI admits the Government has as big an educational job on its hands to get farmers to readjust their farm practices to make use of women as it has in persuading women to take on farm work. Some farmers insist that America has passed the day when women must work in the fields; others will yield to the inclination to plant less instead of bothering with women.

For the benefit of forward-looking farmers, the OWI has matched women's characteristics with farm jobs in which they may be expected to excel men, once they get into the swing of farm life.

Might Excel at Some Tasks

For instance, it is suggested that women's dexterity and hand speed make them naturals at grading, cleaning, packing, and tying grapes. Their patience would give them an edge in handling animals. Their desire for accuracy would make them better record keepers than men.

Also, the farmer is reminded that "patriotism more than the pay check is the reason some women are entering war work. Respect the sincerity of their motive and help them make their work effective," he is urged.

It has been whispered in Washington that the farmer's wife is the chief reason women were not recruited more widely for farm work last year. Chief objection here has been to the formation of a permanent land army that would live right on farms as in Britain.

It may be that farmers' wives don't want to be troubled with social problems arising from having city girls billeted on farms, but probably, too, they are aware that enthusiasm and patriotic ardor alone won't get the cow milked at 5 a. m. and the eggs gathered on Sunday just as on any other day.

Republican Aid Is Pledged In Battle Against Poll Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The support of the Republican Party to the repeal of remaining poll tax laws in seven Southern States was pledged by Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio at a national antipoll tax conference here representing labor, church, civil rights, Negro and women's organizations.

Jennings Perry, Editor of the Nashville Tennessean, and Chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, described the recent successful fight to end the tax in his State. Tennessee, however, he pointed out, is the last of the poll-tax States that can remove the restriction by state action; in the remaining seven States this limitation on suffrage can be removed only "by the long and difficult process of amending the State Constitution."

Mr. Bender declared "there cannot be a democracy in 41 States of the nation, and a feudal order in the other seven States."

Speakers charged that the poll tax disenfranchises 10,0000,000 persons in seven Southern States.

Labor leaders made the point that legislation, good or bad, coming from poll tax representatives, almost cerainly will be opposed in future by workingmen from the rest of the country, so suspicious are they of the type of Congressmen produced under the system. Thus, for example, Julius Luhrsen of the Railroad Labor Executives' Association, after declaring that it is "not subversive of American democracy to ask that a man have the right to vote regardless of his financial ability to pay a poll tax" charged that the poll tax protects the groups "who would destroy the free organizations of labor." In this category, charged Mr. Luhrsen are representatives Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Howard Smith (D) of Virginia, Eugene Cox (D) of Georgia, and Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama.

Pledging the "vigorous efforts of 20 labor organizations" he added:

"Almost without exception every cruel and arbitrary antilabor measure comes from those men from poll-tax States, who answer to a small group of 10 to 20 per cent of the total electorate in their districts."

Pelletier Is Honored By Metropolitan Opera

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Wilfred Pelletier, Conductor of the Metropolitan Opera, was presented a scroll in honor on his twenty-fifth anniversary with the opera.

The presentation was made by Cornelius N. Bliss, President of the Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc., at the conclusion of the Saturday performance of "Aida," which was conducted by Mr. Pelletier.

Among the spectators who witnessed the presentation were Miss Rose Bampton, leading Metropolitan singer who in private life is Mrs. Pelletier, and Miss Lucrezia Bori, Chairman of the Opera Guild.

Bruins Have Just Two Regular Games Left—Waner Boys Are Together Again

Boston Inching Along Towards Second Place

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two more games—Montreal here Sunday and New York here next Tuesday—and the Boston Bruins close out their 1942-43 season. One tie or victory, or one loss each by Montreal and Toronto, and they clinch second place. Two victories coupled with four losses by Detroit hardly probable but mathematically possible—and they wind up in first place.

That in a nutshell is about the story from a Boston angle as the National Hockey League as a whole makes ready to end its regular season one week from tomorrow. Ahead then will be the play-offs, with who meets whom still a matter to be settled.

Inched Along

The Bruins inched along towards clinching second place last night at the Garden when they tied Toronto Maple Leafs 5-5, but their play left a little to be desired as far as postseason hopes are concerned. For the third time in their last four games they lost a big, early lead which does not auger well.

The only time the Bruins have kept an early lead right through to the final bell in these four games was a week ago against powerful Detroit, a mystifying fact when it is remembered that during the final period the B's had only 11 men—two forward lines. And last night they were supposed to be strengthened by the addition of the line from Providence.

Maybe it was asking too much of Ab De Marco, Oscar Aubuchon, and Norman Calladine to star in their first appearance with the Bruins and maybe they will do better later, but truth to tell, they were only fair last night. De Marco got a goal, but it was one of those from the corner things that bounced off Babe Pratt's foot and caromed into the cage.

Manager Art Ross experimented a little with his new chattels last night, but the results were unproductive. He tried Aubuchon and De Marco as wings for Bill Cowley, but the trio—never having played together before—couldn't get organized. If any of the newcomers gives promise of being a real help in future games it is Aubuchon, who several years ago played a few games for Montreal Canadiens.

All this has been more or less on the dark side of the picture. There were several features on the bright side, however, and these found Rookie Don Gallinger playing one of his best games of the season, Frankie Brimsek sparkling in goal, and Bill Cowley notching his 43d assist and 68th point of the winter. He now needs three assists to break his own National League record and six points to better Cooney Weiland's total-point mark.

Over the Blue Line

Johnny Crawford, Art Jackson, Dit Clapper, Herb Cain, and De Marco were the Boston goal-scorers, while Sweeney Schriner and Jack Forsey each netted twice and Gaye Stewart once for the Leafs . . . Ross dropped Busher Jackson back to defense as expected . . .

National Hockey League

To Play	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
4 Detroit	23	12	11	57	157	110
2 Boston	23	17	8	54	180	167
3 Toronto	20	18	9	49	189	153
4 Chicago	17	16	13	47	159	157
4 Montreal	18	19	9	45	161	174
3 New York	10	29	8	28	146	231

Results March 9

Boston 5, Toronto 5.

In the last couple of minutes he moved Flash Hollett up to left wing with Gallinger and Bep Guidolin . . . Cowley was on the ice for a full 30 minutes during the evening.

Coach Hap Day had 15 men with him, one over the limit . . . He did not use young Jackie Hamilton, who watched the game from the press box . . . The tie was the Leaf's third in as many games . . . They left this afternoon for Detroit, the team they play three times in their remaining three games . . . They meet in the Motor City tomorrow, in Toronto Saturday, and back in Detroit Sunday.

Leafs have lost Defenseman Bob Copp to the Canadian Army . . . Four seasons ago when he was with Pick Hines at Baltimore, Calladine held the Eastern Amateur League goal-scoring record . . . He had 56 in 58 games . . . The mark was broken two seasons ago by Norm Burns of Washington who got 67 in 60 games . . . Burns went New York Rangers, is now in the service . . . Calladine plans to live in Providence with his wife and baby . . . He has a permanent residence there and will commute to Boston . . . De Marco's goal was his second as a major leaguer . . . He got the first when he broke in with Chicago.

Eight Ball Clubs In Eastern League For Coming Season

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10 (AP)—Eight clubs will compete in the class A Eastern Baseball League this season, President Tommy Richardson indicated today, adding he plans to complete franchise arrangements with Utica and Elmira tomorrow.

The Elmira Pioneers, which previously announced they were withdrawing from Eastern for the duration, need only a board of directors to be ready to start, Richardson said. Arrangements already have been made to finance the team.

Meanwhile the Utica Braves of the suspended class C Canadian-American circuit are ready to take over the franchise of the Williamsport, Pa., team, which is dropped out, at least until the war's end. Richardson said he expects to complete this deal and one with Elmira tomorrow.

Still In There Pitching

Associated Press from United States Navy; Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

Bob Feller (left) and Ted Lyons

Feller, the former Cleveland fireball ace, is now captain of a 40mm. gun crew aboard one of Uncle Sam's new battleships. He found physical education instruction too tame and asked for gunnery. Lyons, now a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, gets set to toss a hand grenade at the Marine base at Quantico, Va.

Out-of-Town College Grid Meetings Off

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Intersectional college football games definitely are on the way out for the duration.

Notre Dame's cancellation of contests with two of its traditional rivals—Southern California and Stanford—brought word from every section of the country that few if any college elevens would travel out of their own bailiwicks.

Canceled List

Listed as definitely canceled were the annual Fordham-St. Mary's tussle in New York, the University of California at Los Angeles game with Florida in the California city, the Army-Texas Aggies game and Boston College's affairs with Clemson, Tennessee and Wake Forest. B. C.'s trio of games with the southern elevens have not been declared off officially, but graduate manager of athletics John P. Curley said today: "Boston College has no thought of any intersectional games this fall."

Fordham is planning on building almost an entirely new schedule. In addition to the cancellation of the St. Mary's game, graduate manager Jack Coffey listed as very doubtful games with Missouri, Texas Christian, Tennessee, and Purdue.

Not Sure

"And I understand the North Carolina Pre-Flight's schedule will be confined to teams within the State," said Coffey. "In which case that leaves us with Holy Cross and North Carolina and I'm not even sure about the latter."

Other intersectional frays listed as doubtful include, Oklahoma-Temple at Oklahoma City, Pennsylvania's games with Michigan and North Carolina at Philadelphia, Temple's contests with Southern Methodist at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh-Southern Methodist at Dallas, Colgate-Duke at Durham, Pittsburgh-Nebraska at Lincoln, Penn State-Georgia at Athens, Penn. State-Michigan at State College, Oregon-Texas at Portland, and Harvard-Michigan at Cambridge.

Detroit Tigers Remove Pair Of Names From List

DETROIT, March 10 (AP) — The Detroit Tigers today removed the names of two more players from a roster that may be no larger than 30 for the start of spring training next Monday at Evansville, Ind.

Pitcher Clarence Gann, a big winner in 1941 with Muskegon of the Michigan State League, is in the Navy, giving the Tigers 21 stars on their service flag. Gann was purchased a fortnight ago from Beaumont, of the Texas League.

Shortstop Bob Henny, former Detroit sandlotter who was utility infielder at Beaumont, has decided to remain on his war job. This leaves the Tigers with only one shortstop, rookie Joe Hoover, but the club is well stocked in second basemen for a possible shift to the other side of the keystone sack.

The Tigers start work Monday under Manager Steve O'Neill, who headed an official party that left last night for Evansville.

Yankee Pitchers

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees have just received the signed contracts of five pitchers—Charles Wensloff and Thomas Byrne who were with their Newark farm last year, William Zuber, formerly of the Washington Senators and Jim Turner and Hank Borowy.

The Yanks also announced that Frank Crosetti had been given permission to delay his arrival at the spring training camp until April 10. Under a 30-day suspension, for arguing with the umpires in last year's World Series, Crosetti will not be permitted to play until May 21.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Day Is Torn Two Ways

Coach Hap Day of Toronto Maple Leafs is torn two ways. He would like to finish third and play Detroit in the first round of the play-offs. He would also like to finish fourth and play the Bruins. The only thing he doesn't want to do is finish fifth and out of the post-season fun.

"If we meet Red Wings in the first round," he reasons, "we will be fresher than if we have to go through a battle with the Bruins first. Consequently we might have a chance to beat them."

Better Chance

But in the same breath the quick-figuring stand-in for Conn Smythe opines that "if we end fourth and have to play the Bruins, we would have a better chance of beating Boston and gaining the final round than we would if we met Detroit. That would mean more money at the gate."

Continuing his thoughts Hap declares that the best thing for all concerned (except the Wings, of course) would be for some other club besides Toronto to knock off Detroit in the first round, leaving Toronto to waltz in to a successful defense of the Stanley Cup.

"Those Wings are tough," he says, "and they are getting away with a lot. Something should be done about all the charging they do. Look what Orlando did to Murph Chamberlain. That is the same as Stewart did to our Bingo Kampman two years ago. You've lost Murph probably for the play-offs. We only got Bingo back for a part of them.

Neither Penalized

"Neither Orlando nor Stewart in these particular instances were penalized, although in both cases the offender took off after about a 20-foot rush. And even if they had been sent off the ice, the two minutes they would have received would not have been severe enough for the damage they caused. A new rule should be written, severely taking care of charging."

Day is hopeful—as is most every other coach or manager—that Detroit can be taken care of somehow in the play-downs, but he doesn't see how it can be done. "They are the strongest outfit, by far. They shouldn't lose a game," he says, but he still isn't giving up hope. After all Toronto came back a year ago after being down three games to the Wings and took four straight.

Detroit Strengthened

Hap points out that Manager Jack Adams is the only one to have materially strengthened his team this season. "He got Cully Simon at defense and Harry Watson up front," he says, "and no other coach has added comparable power. In addition he has three or four major league players on his team at Indianapolis. There's Joe Fisher, Adam Brown, Connie Brown, and Bill Jennings—and anytime he wants to get rid of them, I'll be glad to take them.

"What have the other clubs done? Well, we've taken on a couple of 17-year-old kids and a couple of minor leaguers. You've signed that line from Providence, but remember, we turned down De Marco. Chicago has tried Reg Bentley and has put Johnny Gottselig back into circulation. Canadiens have signed Glen Harmon and tried about a dozen amateurs. None of these moves has paid off as well as Detroit's."

Odd Situation

Both the preliminary rounds and the final for the Stanley Cup are best-of-seven affairs this spring, and if Toronto should finish third and have to face Detroit right off an odd situation might develop. The Leafs play their last three games of the regular season with Detroit, and they would then go into a best-of-seven play-off with the Wings. If the series went the full seven games, that would be 10 straight times the clubs will have met, certainly a National League record.

Day isn't so sure he likes that prospect, but he is willing to grant Detroit a favor. "Just let us win that series, and they can have the record," he smiles, and his Leafs are quick to second the motion.

Shorts From Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—With a Brooklyn outfield squad composed of Johnny Cooney, Paul Waner, Lloyd Waner, Dixie Walker, and Joe Medwick, boss Branch Rickey might be accused of trying to work an "old dodger" on the fans . . . It's a little different with the Indians, who farmed Ted Sczepkowski out to Baltimore so he could finish his high school course before being inducted into the Army . . . When George Von Elm, former National Amateur golf champion, shot a wild one into a trap at Los Angeles' Lakeside course recently, he found his ball had rolled into a paper bag . . . George isn't used to being in traps, or bags either, but the situation didn't stump him . . . He merely lighted a match, burned the bag and then played his shot . . . Wonder if the match could be counted as his 15th club?

A bit too late, Jack Miller of the Independence, Kansas, Army Basic Flying School, points out that those Iowa Pre-Flight Cadets who accomplished 1,000 sit-ups each didn't set any record . . . The mark, he says, is 1,600 and was made years ago by Dr. James E. Barnes of Youngstown, Ohio, President of the Ohio Association of Boxing Commissions . . . Navy Cadet Sam Sturgis now has raised it to 2,003, so the Doc no longer holds the record, but he's still able to sit up and take notice of things . . . And Neale Patrick, former Raleigh, N. C., sports scribe turned sailor, asks how come George Senesky of St. Joseph (Philadelphia) got credit for a basketball scoring record by beating Stutz Modzelewski's season mark of 509 points when North Carolina's George Glamack hit 578 in 1941 . . . This department will stand by Brooms Abramovic and his 700-odd points for Salem (W. Va.) until someone tells just how to draw the line between "big time" and "small time" basketball.

Paul Menton, Baltimore Evening Sun: "The State Senate Committee of Arkansas didn't pass a law making the University of Arkansas hire a $12,050 football coach; it simply recommended it. And there's more to the recommendation. The new coach's job is to produce a skilled, colorful and victorious team. That's a tough enough job in the Southwest Conference in peacetime without tackling it now." . . . Emil Von Elling, who has developed two great mile runners at New York University in the past few years, can thank their parents for the chance. Leslie MacMitchell chose N. Y. U. because his mother didn't want him to go out of town to college and Frank Dixon went there because his dad had the same idea.

Two former All-America linemen from Michigan, Butch Slaughter and Ralph Heikkinen, have turned from football coaching to teaching aerial navigation at the University of Virginia Navy Flight Preparatory School. Head coach Frank Murray and basketball tutor Gus Tebell are teaching the same subject, which has nothing to do with forward passing. . . . Holt Rast, ex-Alabama end, is Maj. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's liaison officer in North Africa.

All of the men skaters in Sonja Henie's troup are planning to join the Army ski troops at Camp Hale, Colo.

Around The Hub

Sox Start Early

Although Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox said today that he "may" have Tony Lupien, Skeeter Newsome, Jim Tabor and coaches Tom Daly, Frank Shellenback, Larry Woodall and Hughie Duffy start work in Tufts indoor cage next Monday, a week in advance of the original starting date, the plan seems rather definite from this distance. Joe has the permission of Tufts authorities and the players and coaches are willing.

Lupien and Newsome have been working out locally for two or three weeks, and they might just as well work at Tufts as anywhere else. This does not give the locally located players as much of an advantage as you would at first imagine, because several men living in warmer climates already are working out in the open. Only a few will be handling a ball for the first time when they report at Medford a week from Monday.

Cronin, Fenway Superintendent Hedley Osmond, Groundkeeper Roland Robinson, Win Green, Johnny Orlando, and Tom Daly visited the Tufts cage yesterday, and the manager is said to be satisfied with everything. However, Joe probably would like to have the ground a little softer and may yet have "Robbie" do something about it. Joe, too, is having a canvas drop hung behind the pitching mound, to give the batters a better background.

Washington's club roster arrived in the morning mail, reminding the American League that Manager Ossie Bluege has lost half a dozen better-than-fair ball players in recent months. The national defense list includes the names of Bruce Campbell, Al Evans, Sid Hudson, Buddy Lewis, Walter Masterson, and Cecil Travis. Among the outfielders still around is Gene Moore, a one-time Boston favorite. Judging by the slim five-man outfield roster, Gene is due to get regular employment under Bluege.

There will be no chance for the Boston Olympics to get rusty over the approaching week end. Friday night they meet the New York Rovers at the Garden and the following evening they oppose the strong Coast Guard Cutters on the same ice. Sunday afternoon the 'Pics jump over to Madison Square Garden for a second date with the Rovers. Don Menzies, the Niagara Falls boy who makes his debut with the 'Pics this week end, shoots either left or right. As Coach Hago Harrington has several pivot men, however, he will use Don on left wing.

Henry McCarthy, tournament director, announced the complete roster of 16 Eastern Massachusetts high school basketball teams selected to compete in the 18th annual Tech tournament which starts March 17 at Cousens Gym, Tufts College, Medford. The entrants are: Class "A"—Attleboro, Brockton, Haverhill, New Bedford, New Bedford Vocational, Newton, Somerville and Rindge Tech; Class "B"—Bourne, Braintree, Lexington, Natick, Rockland, Story (Manchester), Winchester and Winthrop. Class B competitors will determine the hoop champions of Eastern Massachusetts. Each division will participate in a five-day elimination play-off.

Briefs . . . Among the five players elected by the Colby College varsity basketball team as their all-opponent choices was Ed Shapiro, Tufts freshman, who scored 24 points against the Mules when his team defeated them recently . . . The University of Maine track team, which has given more than a beating to both New Hampshire and Colby, may prove to be Northeastern's toughest opponents when they meet the Huskies at Orono Saturday . . . B. U. awarded 10 basketball and 15 hockey varsity letters to Terrier athletes.

In the field events for the regimental and district track meet yesterday, three records were broken and two others established as Public Latin took over a half-point lead on Boston English and Brighton High moved into a 10½-point lead on Hyde Park . . . The private school track meet, originally scheduled for last Saturday, was held this afternoon . . . The cage team from the Coast Guard of the Boston district hopes to enlarge its chances for the Atlantic Seaboard Coast Guard championship by again baffling the Ellis Island team at Tufts this Saturday . . . Harvard and Yale play their rubber hockey tilt at the Garden tonight.

Unsigned Cardinals

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Pitcher Max Lanier and outfielder Coaker Triplett had "a pleasant conversation" with President Sam Breadon of the Cardinals recently on terms for the season, but neither signed a contract. Breadon said, however, he did not expect any trouble in reaching an agreement with them.

The Cardinals have 21 players under contract out of a squad of about 30.

Two More Cub Pitchers

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have announced the signing of two semi-pro pitchers, Walter Signer and Bill Sahlin, who formerly played with the Brooklyn Bushwicks. Signer is a right-hander and Sahlin a southpaw. Both are 26. Their acquisition increased the number of Cub pitchers to 18.

Brooklyn Dodgers Give Famous Brothers Jobs

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The Brooklyn Codgers, known in pre-war days as the Dodgers, have brought the Waner brothers together for the third time on a major league baseball club.

The outfield act that wowed the fans for 14 years in Pittsburgh and for a short time in Boston now is going into a rehearsal for a Brooklyn appearance. Paul was picked up during the winter as a free agent and Lloyd was acquired yesterday in the trade that sent Babe Dahlgren to Philadelphia.

Paul, older by four years, joined the Pittsburgh club in 1926 and preceded his brother to the big top by one season.

Nicknames

For years the pair has been known as "Big and Little Poison," a nickname picked up when the Pirates of 1927 battled the New York Yankees in the World Series and a Pittsburgh fan, not too familiar with the Buccaneers, asked a fellow spectator to identify the "big person on our club."

Paul, now one of three National League players ever to connect for 3,000 hits, was pointed out and his younger brother automatically became "Little Poison."

It was during this season that Paul won the first of his three league batting championships and was declared the loop's most valuable player. And it wasn't their fault that the Pirates lost the world title in four straight to the Yankees as Lloyd batted .400 in the series and Paul .333.

The Waners, Oklahoma products like the Dean brothers of St. Louis Cardinal fame, bear little resemblance to ball players. They are slight, dapper fellows and neither, swinging his favorite bat, will push the scales to 160 pounds.

Lloyd Faster

Neither has the habits of a ball player, Paul frankly admitting that he sometimes goes an entire week without eating a steak.

It was Paul who astounded baseball players last summer by admitting that he could not read the signs on the stadium walls in which he played. During his many years at Pittsburgh, Lloyd struck out only once in every 49 times at bat. Lloyd is the faster of the two afield, but it is an attribute for which Paul claims credit.

During their youth Father Waner gave his two sons an acre of melons. For months the two guarded them only to have the largest one disappear a few days before it became ripe. It wasn't until the two followed the footsteps of the "thief" that Paul noticed the resemblance between them and those of brother Lloyd. "I have never been able to catch him since," proudly says Paul.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Planning for Future

After the war, what?

After the war there will be a terrific scramble for ball players. Scarcity of both quality and quantity in the big leagues, plus the war-time collapse among the minors, will force a record rush for talent. And the most successful clubs after this scramble will be those already planning for it.

The magnates cannot ignore 1943, as below par and unimportant as it may seem. They have promised to put nine men on the field each day until told by Washington to call a halt. And there may be times when putting together a nine will be far more difficult than any of us ever imagined it would be.

Scouts Busy

However, the wise magnate is the one who is looking beyond 1943, into a peace-time future. He silently is planning and scheming and sending out the feelers which eventually will make his club a pennant contender when the nation gets back to normal.

He has instructed his scouts to comb the high schools and service teams, instead of the colleges; the defense plants, instead of the semi-pro sandlots. The object of the search will be youngsters 16, 17, 18 and 19, who will be free to jump right into professional baseball when they have finished the big job at hand.

The scouts will have to go hunting without contracts, which is like going into the battle unarmed. But he can go hunting just the same, and come back remembering this pitcher in high school, that catcher in the defense plant, that outfielder at the Army camp and that infielder in the Navy Yard. And some time he can track down his boys again and sign them to peace-time contracts.

No Favorites

You know, this war could be one of the best things that ever happened to big league baseball. It could give the weaker clubs the break that they have been waiting for. Before the peace is finally and completely won, the Yankees and Cardinals—World Series rivals of a year ago—will, undoubtedly, be whittled down to the level of the second division opponents which they ran all over a few months back. The Army, Navy and Marines play no favorites when they are building their teams.

If the so-called weaker outfits, therefore, are on their toes, they face a golden opportunity to get a fresh and more successful start somewhere in the near future—a start which could mean the velvet lane to a pennant, or even a world championship. They may pull themselves up among the contenders if in the weeks immediately ahead they scout the spots where the 16, 17, 18 and 19 year olds are turning to baseball in their spare hours.

Too Busy

Sure, Joe Di Maggio, Ted Williams, Bob Feller and a few other "name" players will come swinging and hurling back into the big league picture after the war, to assume their dominating roles. But the pennants—a majority of them—in the next 10 years will be won by kids at present unknown—kids learning commando tactics, the feel of a power dive, the pound of a riveter or the roll of a destroyer. Kids who in the spring, summer and fall ahead will be too busy to visit big league parks; who can be found only among their buddies, pitching, hitting and running in recreational hours.

Characteristically, the Yankees already have mapped their scouting plans, with Paul Krichell in the driver's seat. Paul will spend some time at the Yankee training camp and perhaps hang around for the season's opener. But then he will be off in search of the youngsters who will be the Stadium stars of the future.

This time the Yankee system is open to all.

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR MARCH 13, 1943

THE LAMP OF NEW WORLD LEARNING By Roland Hall Sharp
Our South American specialist writes of Boston University's attempts to deepen the currents of mutual understanding between the Americas by devoting its 70th anniversary to an Institute of International Affairs.

SOFTENING OF THE AXIS By Mallory Browne
Analysis of the new policy of intensified "saturation" bombing being carried on by Britain's RAF with the intent to weaken Axis resistance for a final invasion.

THE CIRCUS RIDES AGAIN By Josephine Ripley
Robins are heading north, and the Greatest Show on Earth is getting under way, for in spite of rationing and priorities America must laugh as it works, and there's nothing like a circus to start the fun rolling.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH AND THE WAR By Albert Field Gilmore
Discussion of the mental wrestlings of the Protestant Church, and earnest Christians individually, which led up to the important resolution recently passed by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

PERFECT POEM IN PETALS By Floyd L. Bell
Color photographs of exhibits at the Boston Flower Show, which assumes unusual significance as the only major show to be held in the United States this year.

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Furniture Now Learns to Do Double Duty

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not alone on the battle fronts of this war that American ingenuity, long proverbial, is finding fresh opportunities to prove its mettle. It is finding them in the home as well where "take care of what you have" has become a Victory slogan and things that can't be replaced must somehow be made to do.

And, instead of lamenting over shortages and rationing, how much better it is to set our wits working to meet war conditions with traditional resourcefulness. In the process we may learn that a blazing hearthfire not only stretches our oil ration but out-cheers any number of sizzling radiators; walking is a more exhilarating sport than shifting gears; and plenty of untried or seldom-used foods offer intriguing challenge alike to one's culinary prowess and the family appetite.

One effect of this emergency, it seems, is the bringing out of more and more furniture that does double duty or performs some labor-saving stunt. There is a dinette or work table for example that can be turned into a flat-top desk by rolling under it a separate unit having three drawers, one of which accommodates a typewriter. A sort of field kitchen buffet-on-wheels comes with two electric burners, cutlery, condiment boxes and like equipment so that you can "cook and serve" right in the living room. A love seat, ideal for tiny apartments, has back and arms that let down to make a bed.

Bent Ash Replaces Rattan

A typical instance of ingenuity in replacing materials no longer available is the use of bent ash instead of East Indian rattan. The wood is cut in rounds the same circumference as rattan, then bent under steam, burnt in spots and given a natural finish. Ash is tough yet light like rattan and makes a frame that is equally sturdy and attractive. It bids fair to supplant not only rattan but chromium and wrought iron too.

How are babies to get their airings now that only six pounds of metal can go into a "pram"? Here again adaptable wood comes to the rescue, frankly taking over without pretense of being anything but what it is. A natural finish gives the completed job a station wagon air. One swank model has disc wheels of birch painted with a broad band to look like white walled tires. However, it has strap shackles for easy riding and a metal pusher finished in "pearl essence," an iridescent composition made from fish scales.

But finding new materials to take the place of those that have gone to war is only one angle of wartime ingenuity in the home. Much can be and is being done to make the most of what we have. With spring-filled upholstered furniture bound to become scarcer, long range economy points to styling over and lengthening the life of pieces one would ordinarily retire to the attic or cajole the junkman into carting away. Old chairs, still comfortable even though unconscionably dilapidated, or a sofa, well-designed though disreputably shabby, if they retain their irreplaceable steel springs and precious horsehair filling, are well worth rehabilitating today. You may look long before you find their like among recent products of the upholsterer's skill. That is equally true of bedding, and if you prefer the old-time hair mattress, you may be doing yourself a good turn—in more ways than one—if you have yours renovated now.

Make Gay Covers

A chest of drawers or any case piece, the design of which is not all that could be desired or that has lost its schoolgirl complexion, can be re-incarnated with a skirt of flowered chintz or other patterned material. A drab cupboard, secretary or bookcase can be perked up by lining its shelves with wallpaper or painting them some bright color. Unsightly tables can be made jaunty and festive by dressing them in fitted covers. One such, intended to conceal a too-shiny top, was made of pie-shaped pieces of satin and cut large enough for an overhang of several inches. A Victorian cover extending to the floor in ample folds has the double virtue of hiding at the same time a scarred top and an ugly base.

Even an occasional re-arrangement of the furnishings of a room can bring a feeling of newness although nothing new has been added. Switching the big armchair from the fireside to the corner where the wing chair is now, reversing the angle of the love seat, putting the desk on the other side of the window, shuffling the pictures, the lamps, the rugs, dispels monotony and may disclose undreamed-of decorative possibilities in things you've accepted as belonging in particular places.

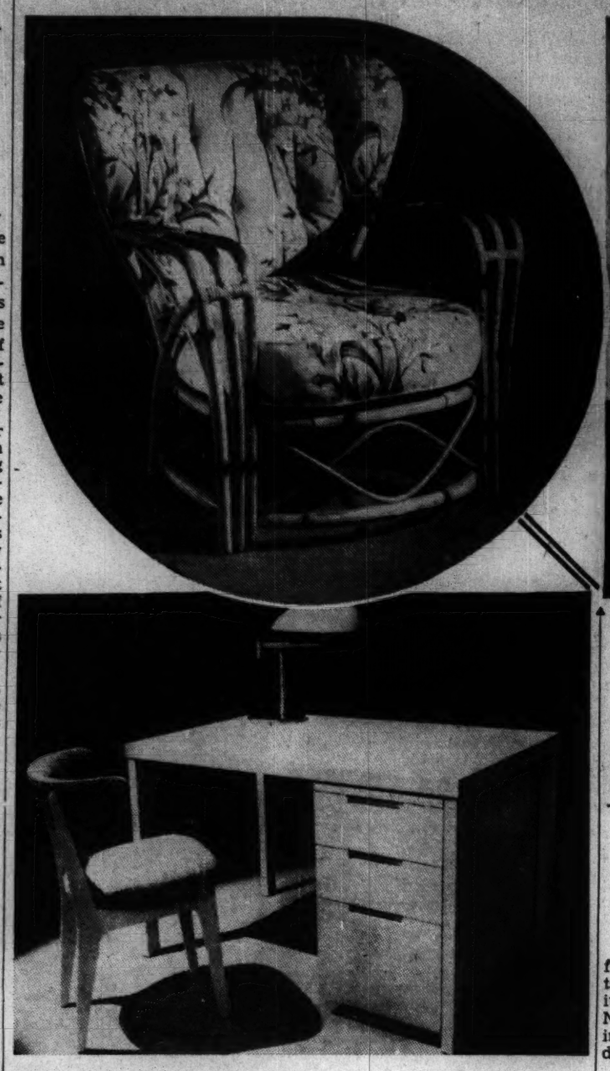
Wallboard Partitions

In some homes that are taking in war workers, two rooms are being made out of one with partitions of wallboard, thereby doubling rental income. For extra firm partitions several thicknesses of board are recommended. The surface may be painted, papered or stenciled. By this means, too, another room may be carved out of waste space in the attic or part of a cellar transformed into a recreation room. Moreover, the wallboard provides excellent insulation. The panels come in various sizes and some have a joint edge that fits the sections together neatly.

Where rooms do not have closets, as is the case in so many parlors of old city houses now being turned into small apartments, a triangular section can be partitioned off with wallboard run diagonally across one corner.

The same result can be obtained by using screens. One of the newer types is made of rounds of basswood like the roll top of a desk except that the rounds are cut in two and glued on heavy linen. They come in different heights and are so flexible that they can be shaped into any desired curves or angles.

If your furniture is marred and you do not want to go to the trouble or expense of refinishing it completely, you can do an efficient job of face-lifting with "touch up" crayons. They come in a packet of six colors, black, white, blue and three shades of brown, also gold and silver, and if the regular colors do not give just the right tone, one or more may be blended. Besides removing dents and scratches they work equally well on shoes, books and luggage. "Save Wear" sticks, somewhat similar and applied in the same way, extend the service of electric cords, stockings and other such fabrics.



Soichi Sunami; Hedrich-Blessing Studio

Bent ash in many instances is being used to replace East Indian rattan now no longer available. Frame of chair in upper left picture is of bent ash. Chair is covered with rough cotton weave floral print of buttercup yellow with sage and coral accents. From F. A. Foster Company, Boston. In upper right picture is one of new type screens used to partition off rooms. It looks like roll top of desk. Table in lower left picture does double duty as dinette table or flat-top desk. Three drawers make separate unit that can be rolled under desk. Bottom drawer is large enough to hold typewriter. Furniture shown in both pictures from Artek-Pascoe, Inc., New York.

Cosmetics Survive Priorities—Containers Come Up Smiling in Many New Forms

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Scanning the effect of wartime restrictions on the cosmetic field, it is reassuring to find that beauty aids are plentiful. Controlled only through necessary allocations of raw materials, manufacturers are free to make powder, lipstick, creams, mascara, nail polish and any cosmetics women want.

But of course this control presents its own problems. Production difficulties are acute when it comes to beauty products requiring large amounts of alcohol. This is one of the primary war necessities, and is fast disappearing from hair preparations.

Perfumes, one of our favorite beauty products, are a war casualty, for the same reason; also, because they are dependent on "essential oils" of real flowers, and most of these essences were imported from European sources. We shall miss them, but many manufacturers are stepping forward with sachets, which help to preserve their lingering fragrances.

Powder and lipstick are by far the most widely used cosmetics. Powder is quite safe. It is simple to manufacture, contains no ingredients that are too scarce. The basic talc of slippery soapstone is easily pulverized and there is plenty of it. Lipstick is another story. It requires some wax, and wax is limited by war demands, as well as imports which no longer reach us. But so clever are the chemists at finding substitutes that even with less wax and other oils, we shall continue to have all the lipsticks we need.

Face creams, too, are dependent on wax and oils, and in their instance, instead of using peanut or cottonseed oil, manufacturers are using two excellent substitutes—lanolin, the natural oil from raw wool, and mineral oil.

Still Have Nail Polish

"What about finger nail polish?" This question is easily answered, even though that quick-drying ingredient that it once contained (nitro-cellulose) goes to war in explosives. There will be plenty of it, but it will take a mite longer to harden, and you may have to face a narrower color range.

Although containers are also a problem now for cosmetics manufacturers, they are getting around it with characteristic ingenuity.

Instead of our accustomed little metal containers for lipstick, we've changed over to those more cumbersome ones made of wood, or plastics. Helena Rubinstein puts up her "Red-Lips" in a priority-free plastic that is sturdy, chip-proof, and even scratch-proof, which is something the old metals never were. Her "Jumbo Woodstick," too, is practical and beautiful, light in your purse—another point in favor of these containers.

Package designers fairly thrive. They are not the least dismayed by priorities. Enid Edson, who designs the interesting packaging done for Shulton Products is typical. In keeping with the times, when "getting the most for your money" is a natural with us all, her Old Spice Tissue Box presents an illustration. This, like most of her packages, serves a twofold purpose. It holds a gaily decorated cylinder of roses-and-spice talcum powder, and three cakes of soap. Dispense with these contents and the box itself becomes a decorative adjunct to the dressing table.

Decorative and Useful

In all the dainty Charles of the Ritz packaging, you find winning colors—soft pinks and greens and alabaster whiteness. Bottles and boxes supply decorative notes on boudoir tables and in powder rooms when their fragrant contents are merely memories. Their alabaster Edwardian bottles, decked in scattered moss rosebuds, are tall and delicately curved.

A white porcelain finish on plastic suggests that the new lipstick and compacts in this line of Moss Rose products may be fragile. Drop them on a cement floor and they'll surprise you. Not a crack or a chip will result. With these, in matching design, comes a rotund little jar that holds a five-year supply of cream rouge. When it is empty, it makes a precious box for your rings and earrings.

New non-priority packages take their place proudly in the Avon line also. They may be called "Victory Packages," for they are made of high-gloss surfaced cardboard and glass, instead of tin, but they promise to outlast the emergency and to replace the old favorites.

Keen interest in old cosmetic products and their containers led Monroe F. Dreher, before he knew it, into collecting these quaint and often amusing old wares. Sometimes he came upon them in country stores. Again he found them in the hands of those who were as keen judge of their values as himself. Today he has 110 items in his collection.

In contrast to those we use today, there is a naïve friendliness in the advice which always gratuitously accompanied these products. You were advised that "Henry Tetlow's Superb Gossamer Powder was harmless for the complexion." There was also the information that Diamond Nail Enamel, packaged in a diamond-shaped box in 1890, "polishes finger nails as brilliant as diamonds." We may miss these reassuring claims on our modern packages, but perhaps now the products themselves do the talking.

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Grace Neff, Stylist, Revives Kate Greenaway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"A stylist pulls ideas together, forecasts what is coming, and anticipates the mood of the public by its past actions," declared Grace Neff, who recently completed styling a Kate Greenaway promotion displayed at Leacock's.

Everything in the room indicated the effectiveness of the stylist's art. The wallpaper was a white and yellow daisy swag design which might have pleased Kate Greenaway herself, with its graceful color harmonies. This was executed by Schumacher. The china, of fine Limoge manufacture, was suggestive of Kate Greenaway's inimitable way with flowers. Its pattern showed the delicate field flowers she loved to paint, and which are gaily scattered through the drab background of the Victorian era. Glassware—crystal glasses and plates, candlesticks and compotes, were by Duncan Miller, etched in the same flower patterns. A group of table linens, executed by Leacock, were in a number of charming patterns: a circle of Kate Greenaway's dancing children centered one cloth; three had rose patterns (Miss Neff confided that the public is in love with roses); on another a cornucopia with field flowers tumbling from its twisted shell; and a cloth which Miss Neff calls "Language of Flowers" was sprinkled with artless sprays of apple blossoms and their dainty buds.

"What started you off on this idea of adapting Kate Greenaway designs to contemporary products?" I asked her. (She is a tall, graceful girl with soft gray eyes, set wide apart, a generous mouth, and long slim hands.)

Book Gave Her Idea

"One of Kate Greenaway's own best sellers," she replied. "I chanced upon it in the library one day, and the little figures were so fresh, so completely alive, that I began to wonder how they could be translated into today's setting. Thus far I have developed the designs in such mediums as wallpaper, china, glass, and table linens.

"My styling sense told me that, in the matter of table linens, peasant prints had been overdone with their bright, hard colors, and that a change was logical. People would be seeking softer colors, still happy and gay, but easier to live with and more feminine. War was steadily closing our accustomed sources of fine linens—Portugal, Spain, Italy, China—and the markets were in disorder. Sensing these conditions, I felt that our own harassed world might enjoy the refuge of Kate Greenaway's quaint, imaginative world expressed in a revival of those loveable little figures that made her a sensation for half a century. During easily that length of time this retiring young English artist's name was practically a household word. She was as well known to the public of her day as Walt Disney is to ours. Before she was 30, she was a sensational success, devoting her talents to illustrating children's books, writing verses, designing charming greeting cards, and setting the styles for children's clothes on two continents. Everyone who remembers lovely things knows her delightful little figures in their fanciful grown-up clothes.

Must Be Artist, Too

A stylist's work is always somewhat of a mystery to the layman. Miss Neff explained that the stylist must be an artist. She herself is a designing artist. When an article, such as these tablecloths, is in production, it is important to be able to work right at the mill, see that every step of the production is carried through authentically. Often, because of a manufacturer's set plan of operation, he will try to put your idea in production as he does his usual work, she says, but often his way doesn't even remotely represent or reproduce your idea. If a stylist is not an artist, but has an artist execute his ideas, it is well if both stand by to see that the idea is faithfully adhered to. In this way a stylist must understand, and must be able to cope with, many of the manufacturer's problems.

"As important as anything in a stylist's work," Miss Neff added, "is a selling sense—a sense of promotion—knowing the consumer's demands and how to supply them. In this Kate Greenaway promotion, the impulse was the co-ordinating of various lines into a unit, to simplify the customer's selection."

Miss Neff believes that training as a fashion reporter serves as an excellent background for anyone going into the styling field. Interviewing people in factories and stores shows you, objectively, how things move—what makes them tick or come to a sudden stop. You discover a tempo or rhythm in fashion, see the fashion cycle in operation, just as a watchmaker sees the working of a clock. If you have any feeling for fashions you can soon sense its moods and subtle changes, know when one is done—and another ready to commence. All styling, in Miss Neff's opinion, is a matter of experience. The more you go among people, the more you develop foresight as to fashions.

"It's a wonderful thing to 'dream up' an idea and see it come through, see people want to buy it and live with it. Stylists have made the world a much more livable place. It is an inspirational business. If you don't think so, try to remember what American stores were like before we had women stylists!" she concluded.

Miss Neff maintains studios in New York and Chicago, lectures on styling, merchandising, fashion reporting, and is the author of several children's books

B. E. S. F.

Typewriters Need Care Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The brigade of women who are clicking typewriter keys at Washington have been instructed on how to make typewriters last for the duration. Such instruction is also given to the typists in large concerns in major cities. But a large number of our machines are in small businesses, in small communities, and in private homes.

Junior has one to help him learn to spell. Gladys uses one for her high school or college work or to foster developing literary ambitions. Jennie, across the street, has taken her own portable to the office, it being better than the old wreck there. And so it goes. The war to save the typewriter has to be extended into our own homes, if we don't want to go back to long-hand, for the factories and the workmen that used to make our machines have the best equipment for making precision machinery for bombs.

Three Major Enemies

The enemies are dirt, lack of lubrication (or too much), and misuse. You can, and often do, do more harm to your machine than dirt and friction combined. So use your typewriter smoothly and rhythmically. Move the carriage gently. When it is slammed back, the whole machine has to absorb the shock. The back spacer, shift key and line spacer are adjusted to move a tiny distance. They need not be forced. When you put in a new page, use the knobs to feed the paper to the first writing line. The line-spacer will wear longer. When you remove the sheet, use the knobs. Yanking it out wears down the cylinder. If the typewriter is attached to the top of a folding typewriter desk, shut the desk gently. If the machine is a portable, handle it considerately.

The rubber cylinder and feed rolls deserve special care. Whenever the typewriter is not in use, throw off the paper release. This, by relieving pressure, prevents flat places from developing. Wrap a sheet of paper around the cylinder and leave it there, to keep the cylinder clean as well as to prevent wear. Do not clean the cylinder unless it needs it, but if it is shiny or dirty, wipe it with a cloth moistened, sparingly, with carbon tetrachloride (15 cents at the druggist's). Alcohol, denatured or wood, is none too good for the rubber. Before cleaning it, throw off the paper-release lever, so that loosened dirt won't get on the rolls.

Keep Cover Handy

There is more dust in the air during the day than at night, so keep the machine covered whenever it is not in use. A tight cover is bothersome to put on, and it is bothersome to put a portable in its case several times a day. One woman has made a pretty, loose-fitting slip cover of cretonne. Another uses a roomy corrugated box as an even handier cover.

You can learn to keep your typewriter as clean as you do the other things in your home. Here's a cleaning schedule: Every day (1) dust the outside of the typewriter, the desk under it, and the inside of the portable's carrying case. (2) Brush as much of the interior as you can reach with an old toothbrush. To get at the dust under the type-bars, gently press down, simultaneously, all the keys. Use a flexible magazine if your hand is too small. (3) While the type-segment bars are still lifted put a sheet of paper under them to protect the interior while you brush the slots of the type-segment bar, and the type itself. For the latter, use a stiff-bristled brush kept for the purpose. Once a week, remove the ribbon spools, and wipe off all visible rods with a cloth.

Have the typewriter oiled by an expert every four or six months.

M. M.

Permanents Will Still Wave

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

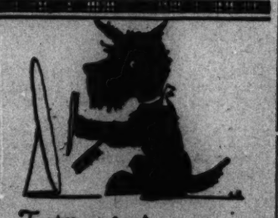
Rumors that there is to be an end to permanent waves because of war priorities are absolutely groundless, according to authorities in the manufacturing end of beauty supplies. There is no evidence of shortages in the necessary supplies for permanent waving and other beauty shop requirements.

While no new permanent wave machines are being manufactured, the WPB recognizes that maintenance of the existing machines is "a must," and has allocated the necessary amount of metal for beauty apparatus repair.

As a matter of fact the beauty industry is well represented in Washington, has its own association within the industry, and keeps well advised as to the situation regarding government regulations. Washington, it appears, is not unmindful of the experience in England when the industry was cut by some 75 per cent. Immediately the Government had to back track, and definitely increase the production of beauty supplies. It even went so far as to open beauty shops in defense plants, and according to carefully-gathered statistics, it found that where these were installed, production increased phenominally.

It is true that ammonia has been frozen because it is used in large amounts for farming fertilizers, but such a negligible amount, comparatively speaking, is used by the beauty industry that most manufacturers have a sufficient stock to carry on.

Also, reputable manufacturers who have chemical laboratories have been able to develop satisfactory substitutes in many lines which have been even better than the originals. And in no case, have they been forced to make a substitute which was not better than the original.



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Omaha ..... Thomas Kilpatrick Co.
Pittsburgh ..... Frank & Seder
Providence ..... The Outlet Co.
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St. Paul ..... The Emporium Co.
St. Paul ..... The Golden Rule
Toledo ..... LaSalle & Koch Co.
Washington ..... Boyds's

and other leading stores. For name of nearest store, write Arlingcrest Naphthalated Wool Service, 401 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ARLINGTON MILLS, Lawrence, Mass.

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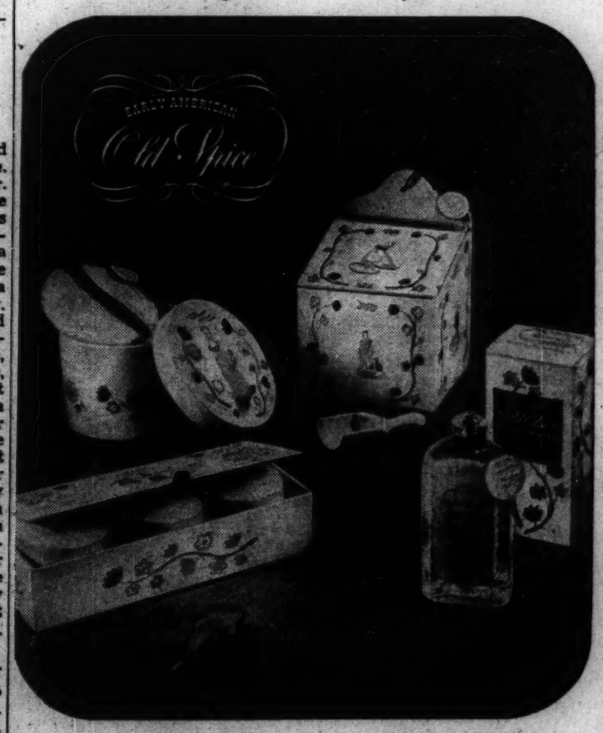

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Make the most of your bath routine to renew your energies for wartime activities. Transform it into an exhilarating interlude by adding the buoyant verve of Old Spice Bath Salts to your tub—by gentle cleansing with Old Spice Soap—by a fillip of refreshing Old Spice Toilet Water—by soothing your skin with a cloud of mist-light Old Spice Dusting Powder or Talcum. *Bath Salts, $1.00 ... Dusting Powder, $1.00 and $1.50 ... Toilet Soap—3 cakes, $1.00 ... Toilet Water, $1.00 to $3.25 ... Talcum, 50¢ and $1.00.*

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	4	61	60½	61	+1
Adams Exp (.45e)	15	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Adams-Millis ¼g	1	27	27	27	
Air Reduction (1a)	10	43½	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	6	4¼	4	4	
Allegheny Corp	76	1½	1⅜	1½	
Allegheny pf xw	24	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	65	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
Alleghany pr pf	19	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (¾e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Allen Lud Stl .35g	8	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	153½	153½	153½	+1
Allied Mills (1e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.30g)	7	8	7¾	8	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	14	30¼	29⅞	30	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	4	1¾	⅞	1¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	2	76	76	76	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	8	25¾	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
Am Airlines (1½e)	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Bank Note ¼e	*7	11½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	
Am Br Shoe 1.70a	7	37	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
Am Br S pf 5¼	1	130-½	130½	130½	
Am Cable & Rad	18	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Am Can (3)	2	76¼	76	76¼	
Am Can pf (7)	2	175½	174⅜	175½	— ⅝
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	9	32¼	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cable ½g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Am Colortype .15g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Am Cryst Sug ¼e	15	16½	16	16¼	
Am C S 6%pf 6	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
Am Encaustic Tile	6	3	3	3	
Am Export (¼g)	2	27	27	27	+ ¼
Am & For Power	32	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Am&FP $6pf ¾k	10	59½	57	59½	+2⅜
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	13	64¾	62¾	64¾	+1½
Am & F P 2 pf	169	12¾	11½	12¾	+1⅝
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	10	36	35	35	— ⅞
Am Hide&Leather	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Home P (2.40)	3	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Am International	5	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½	2	43½	43	43½	+ ½
Am Locomotive	26	11⅜	10¾	11	— ⅜
Am Loco pf 7¾k	2	89½	88½	89½	—1
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	3	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	7	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	6	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	11	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	14	27	26¼	27	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	18	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
Am Rad&St S .15g	44	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Am Roll Mill .20g	17	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	2	63⅜	63	63	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz ¾e	6	13	13	13	— ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e	20	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	7	41⅞	41½	41⅝	— ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	7	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅜
Am Stores ½g	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.30g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	4	22⅜	22	22¼	— ⅜
Am Tel&Tel (9)	14	142⅜	141¾	142⅛	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	— ⅞
Am Tob B (3a)	10	53⅜	52¼	53⅛	—1⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	30	137¾	137¼	137¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	17	9½	9⅛	9½	— ¼
Am Viscose (½g)	8	36	36	36	— ½
Am Water Works	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	67	67	67	+1¾
Am Woolen	4	6	5⅞	6	
Am Wool pf (8e)	1	66	66	66	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½g	25	28⅛	27¾	28	
Armour Del pf (7)	2	111¾	111½	111½	— ½
Armour Illinois	26	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+1½
Armstrong Ck ¼g	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
Artloom Carp ½e	11	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds ½g	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¾
Atch T&SF (1½g)	23	50⅛	49⅝	50	— ⅛
Atch T&SF pf (5)	11	78	77	77	— ½
Atl Coast Line 2e	9	31	30½	30⅞	
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	53	53	53	
Atl Refining (.15g)	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd (¾g)	3	60¼	60	60	+1
Atlas Pow pf 5	10	117	117	117	—1
Aviation Cp (¼e)	96	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	100	16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	48	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	18	10⅞	10¼	10¾	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	10	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅜
Bang&A pf 2½k	60	43	43	43	— ¼
Barber Asphalt	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Barker pf 2¾	11	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil (.60)	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	81	18⅛	17	17⅞	+1⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	16	16½	15¾	16½	+ ½
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	10	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .30g	11	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1¼g)	21	63	62⅛	62⅝	— ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	5	32½	31¾	32	— ½
Black & Deck 1.60	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	6	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Blumenth pf 14k	10	95	95	95	+5
Boeing Airp (1e)	20	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	3	46	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅜
Bon Ami A (4)	10	93	93	93	+1
Bon Ami B 2½	1	44	44	44	+1
Bond Stores(1.60)	3	21¼	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
Borden Co (.30g)	6	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	11	30½	29½	30	— ¼
Bower Roll B ½g	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
Brew Cp Am (2)	2	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¼g	7	11	10¾	11	
Briggs Mfg (2)	9	25¾	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	41	41	41	— ½
Bklyn & Qu Trans	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Bklyn-Man Tr	18	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas(1½g)	15	12½	12	12	— ¾
Brown Shoe (2)	1	36	36	36	+ ½
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	119	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	320	102	98	102	+4
Budd Wheel (1e)	21	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Buffalo Forge .45g	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	2	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ¼
Burling Mills .35g	22	23	23	23	— ⅛
But Mills pf 2¾	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	
Burl M 2¼pf 2½	7	54½	54½	54½	— ⅜
Burr Add M (.60)	31	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
Bush Terminal	47	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	30	52	51	51	+1
Bush T B pf 3¾k	90	31½	31	31½	+1½
Butler Bros (1.25e)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Butler Bros pf 1½	3	24¼	24	24¼	+ ½
Butte C&Z (¼e)	2	4¼	4	4	
Byers (AM) Co	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
Byers pf 3.63k	10	75	75	75	
Byron Jack (¼g)	3	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Canadian Z-Leso	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec ¼g	15	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	1	1½	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	39	39	39	— ½
Can Dr G A (.60)	20	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
Can Pacific	37	8	7⅞	8	
Cap Adm pf (3)	40	42	42	42	
Caro C&O (5)	50	92	92	92	
Carriers&Gen .20a	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	3	94¼	93	94¼	+ ¼
Caterpil Tract (2)	6	46½	46⅜	46½	— ½
Celanese Corp ½g	14	31¾	31½	31¾	
Celanese 7 pf 7	20	104	103½	103¾	— ½
Celanese pr pf 7	30	122½	122½	122½	
Celotex Corp (¾g)	9	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	8	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Cen Ill Lt pf 4¼pf	20	106	106	106	+ ½
Cent RR N J	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	
Cent Vlol Sug 2¼e	7	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	57½	57¼	57¼	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Cert-teed 6%pf	150	46	45½	46	— ⅛
Chain Belt (¼g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
Champ P&F pf 6	20	105	105	105	+1
Ches & Ohio (3)	17	40⅞	40½	40½	— ⅜
Ches & O pf (4)	1	99	99	99	+ ¾
Chi & E Ill	13	5¼	5	5	
Chi & E Ill A .50g	35	13½	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Great West	13	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4¾k	17	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	
Chi Mail Order ½e	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	11	17½	16¾	17½	+ ¾
Chi Rk Is & Pac	12	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot O	5	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
Chile Cop (½g)	17	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¼g	28	71¾	70⅜	71½	— ⅛
City I&F pf 6½	50	100	100	100	— ⅛
City Investing	47	40½	39	39	—1½
City Ice&F (1.20)	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Cle E Il pf 4½	20	112½	112½	112½	
Cle Gr Br pf(5)	50	102	102	102	—1
Climax Mol 2.20e	4	41½	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3a)	2	98	96⅞	98	+1½
Colgate-P-P ½a	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	6	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ½
Collins&A pf(5)	30	108	108	108	
Col & South	250	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Col & Sou 1 pf	320	8¾	8½	8½	
Col & Sou 2pf	110	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Colum Br A (.30g)	5	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	5	18	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Colum G & El	49	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Col G&E5%pf5	90	48	48	48	—1
Col G&E 6%pf 6	5	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅜
Colum Pict (½e)	4	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Com Credit (3)	18	53	52	52	—1
Comi Dred pf 4½	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Comi Invest Tr (3)	19	35¾	35	35	— ¼
Comi Solvents .60e	23	12⅞	12½	12¾	— ¼
Com with & South	93	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Conn & Sou pf	8	43	42½	42½	— ¾
Com with Ed .35g	4	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn	7	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Consol Aircraft	21	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
Corn Copperm .45e	13	6	5¾	5⅞	
Cons Edison (1.60)	32	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	98¼	97	97	—1¼
Consol Film Ind	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼k	5	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (½g)	37	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	7⅛	7	7	
Consolidation Coal	4	5⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Consolidation Cl pf	2	43	43	43	— ⅛
Container Corp ¼e	8	21¾	21	21¼	— ¼
Consum Pwr 4½%	50	98	98	98	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½g	26	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	103¼	103¼	103¼	+1¾
Cont Can (¼g)	10	30½	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	45	44½	44½	— ¾
Cont Motors (.15g)	52	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	15	30⅞	30	30	— ½
Cont Steel (¼g)	2	23	23	23	— ¾
Copperweld Stl .80	15	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
Corn Exch 2.40	70	42⅜	42¼	42¼	— ½
Corn Products 2.60	7	57¾	57	57	— ¾
Corn Prod pf 7	20	175¾	175¾	175¾	+ ¾
Cotv Inc (¼e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Coty International	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Crane Co (1e)	33	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	50	102	101½	101½	+1¼
Cream of Wh 30¼g	4	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Crown C&S ½e	6	23¼	23	23¼	—⅛
Crown Zellerb (1)	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Crucible Steel (2e)	12	34¾	34	34¼	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	4	78¼	77½	78¼	+ ¼
Cuba RR pf	80	15½	14¾	15	+ ½
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	26	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Cudahy Pack	1	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
Cunco Press 1½	1	19½	19½	19½	
Curtis Publishing	43	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	47	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	7	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
Cutler-Hammer ¾g	2	19	19	19	+ ⅜
Daviso Ch .60e	24	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	11	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	— ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	17	31	31⅛	31	
Del & Hudson	12	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	22	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Detroit Edis .30g	19	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
Devoe&Ray A 1	120	24½	24	24½	+ ½
Diamond M 1½	2	32¼	32	32	—1¼
Diam Mat pf 2½	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Diamt Motor ¼g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	5	24	24	24	— ¼
Dist Cp-S pf (5)	1	87	87	87	+1
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	4	14¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ½
Doehler Die C ¾g	1	23¾	23¾	23⅝	+ ⅞
Dome Mines h.80g	21	19	18⅝	19	— ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	2	63¾	63¼	63¾	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	2	133½	133	133	+ ½
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	12	23	22¼	23	+ ¼
Dunhill Internat	7	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Du Light 1pf 5	10	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ½
du Pont deN (1g)	7	143½	142½	143¼	—1½
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	— ⅛
Eastern Air Lines	4	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Eastman Kodak (5)	3	152½	151	151¼	—1¾
East Kod pf (6)	83	181	180½	181	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	38¾	37⅜	37⅜	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½g	2	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	76	13½	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
El Power & Lt	19	3½	3⅜	3½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	37	37	37	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	3	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
El Paso N G .2.40	3	28½	28¾	28¾	
Endicott-John (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	16	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Eng PS2$6 pf 6	10	74	74	74	— ½
Equit Office Bldg	4	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	21	12½	11⅞	12⅜	+ ¼
Erie Railroad ct 1e	174	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ¼
Erie Rail pf A (5)	4	45½	45	45	
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	8	26¼	25¾	26	— ½
Exchange Buffet	29	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	5	39½	38⅞	39	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ½g	4	11	10½	10½	— ¼
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	2	26⅜	26	26	— ½
Fed Mot Tr .10g	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Fed D Strs .45g	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	—1
Ferro Enam	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾g	3	28¼	28	28	— ¼
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ½
First Nat Strs 2½g	9	32	32	32	— ¼
Flintkote (¼g)	7	18⅛	18	18⅛	
Flintkote pf (4½)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+1¼
Florence Stove (2)	1	28	28	28	— ⅜
Follansbee Stl	48	6¾	5¾	6⅜	+1⅛
Follans Stl pf	890	38⅞	36½	38⅜	+1⅞
Food Fair Stores 1	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Food Mach .35g	1	45	45	45	
Foster Wheeler	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
Fost W 6 pf 1½	330	18¾	18½	18¾	
Francisco Sugar	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	9	36	35½	35½	— ¾
Fruehauf T pf 5	80	99	99	99	+ ½
Gabriel Co .10g	3	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	13	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Gamewell ½g	210	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	14	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½e	4	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	3	43⅞	43½	43½	— ¾
Gen Bak pf (8)	10	135½	135½	135½	+1½
Gen Baking (1.15g)	10	7⅝	7½	7½	
Gen Bronze	12	6½	6⅜	6¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gen Cable A	8	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¾k	90	84⅜	83	83	
Gen Cigar (1)	2	26	26	26	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	28	35½	34¾	35	— ¼
Gen Foods (.40a)	11	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods pf 4½	1	117½	117½	117½	—1
Gen G&E A	15	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	— ½
Gen Motors ½g	47	48¼	48	48¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	127¾	127¾	127¾	+ ¼
Gen Prec Eq (¼e)	2	17	17	17	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .10g	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
Gen Out Adv A 3e	1	22½	22½	22½	
Gen Pub Service	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	3	18¾	18	18	— ¾
Gen Real & Util	24	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Refract (.30g)	12	22¼	21½	22	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (¼g)	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Gen SC pf 1½k	120	68	68	68	
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
Gillette S R .45e	25	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Gillette Saf R pf 5	2	68½	68½	68½	
Gimbel Bros	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	3	65	65	65	
Glidden Co (.30g)	5	19¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	29	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
Goodrich(BF) ¼g	48	30⅜	29½	30¼	+1
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	4	93¼	93	93¼	— ¾
Goodyear T&R ½e	6	29½	29¼	29¾	— ⅜
Goodwear T&R pf 5	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Goth Hosiery ¼e	2	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	47	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Granby C Min .60	10	3½	3⅜	3½	
Grand Union	8	12¾	12	12¾	— ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a	2	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore 2e	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
Gt Nor Py pf (2a)	21	26½	25	26	— ⅛
Gt West Sug (1g)	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Green (H L) 2a	6	36	35⅞	36	
Greyhound Corp (1)	8	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	4	12	11⅞	12	
Guantan Sugar	3	3½	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Grum Aer Ln ¼be	6	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	16	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	5	32	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
Hack Water (1½g)	4	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6	10	100	105	105	
Harb-Walker ¼g	1	17½	17½	17½	
Harb-Walk pf 6	10	138	138	138	+1
Hat Co Am A ¼e	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	9	8½	8	8½	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	33	23¾	23½	23¾	
Hazel-At Gl 45	50	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Hercules Powd ½g	2	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ¼
Herc Pow pf 6	20	131½	131½	131½	—1
Hershey Choc (3)	1	59	59	59	+ ½
Hires (CE) (1.20)	1	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
Holland Furn (2)	2	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
Hollander (A) (1a)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Holly Sugar (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Homestake Min	12	34¾	34½	34¾	— ¼
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Household Fin (4)

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Asro Sup B (.80e)	8½	8½	8½
300	Ainworth (½g)	7	6¾	6¾
300	Air Assoc (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Air Investors	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Air-Way El Ap(.10g)	3	3	3
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	97¼	97¼	97¼
150	Alum Ltd (.85a)	104	103¾	103¾
300	Alum Co Am (1g)	122½	121¾	121¾
450	Alum Co Am pf (5)	111¾	111¼	111¾
400	Am Book (½g)	39¾	38½	38½
400	Am Capital B	¼	¼	¼
100	Am es Mfg (.70e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1200	Am G P&LA	28	27½	27½
800	Am Cyan B (.80)	39½	39¼	39¼
2100	Am & Fgn P war	¼	⅛	⅛
1800	Am Gas&El (1.60)	23¾	23¼	23¾
100	Am Gen (.15e)	5½	5¼	5¼
150	Am Laun Mch (½g)	23	22½	23
100	Am Lt&T (1.20)	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
200	Am Meter (¼g)	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
600	Am Republics (.35e)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
100	Am Seal-Kap (¼e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1300	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	75½	75	75
100	Anch Prod F (.15g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Apex Elec Mfg .1e)	10	9⅝	9⅝
40	Appal El P pf (4½)	105¾	105	105
1200	Ark Nat Gas	2½	2½	2½
4100	Ark Nat Gas A	2¾	2½	2⅝
100	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Ark P & L pf (7)	92	92	92
300	Arc Equip (.35g)	11⅝	11¼	11¼
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5¼	5¼	5¼
3400	Atlantic C Fish (¼e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
3200	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
100	Atlas Ply .30g	17	17	17
700	Automat Prod ½g	3½	3½	3½
300	Babcock & Wil 1¼e	23	23½	23
500	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	36	35¾	36
8000	Baldwin Loco war	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
600	Barium Stn Stl	3⅛	3	3
300	Basic Refract (.10g)	5¾	5½	5¾
100	Beech Aire (1e)	9¾	9⅞	9¾
200	Bellanca Aire	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	Bliss (E W) (2)	14¼	14¼	14¼
400	Blue Ridge	2	2	2
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	44	43¾	44
400	Breeze Corp (1¼e)	10½	10⅜	10½
1200	Brewst Aero	5½	5	5½
400	Bridgpt Mach	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Brill A	4¼	4¼	4¼
550	Br-Am Tb br (.35ee)	15	15	15
500	Brown Rubber	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Buckeye P L .30g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1600	Buf N&EP pf	13¾	13½	13¾
150	Buf N&EP 5pf	87¾	86¾	86¾
400	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11½	11⅜	11⅜
200	Callite Tung (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Can Marconi (h.04e)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
10	Caro P&L 7 pf (7)	110½	110½	110½
1100	Carrier Corp	12½	12¼	12⅜
200	Carter (JW) (.60)	7⅛	7	7
700	Catalin Am (10e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
1300	Cen & SW Ut	¾	11-16	¾
300	Cessna Aire (1e)	9	9	9
600	Chamb MW (.15g)	6	5½	6
325	Childs pf	10	10	10
9400	Cities Service	8½	8	8⅜
1450	Cities Service pf	76¾	73¼	74
200	Cities Service B	7	7	7
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Cleve Tract (¾g)	11½	11⅜	11⅜
1500	Colo Fuel & I war	3⅛	3	3⅛
20	Colum G & E pf (5)	34	34	34
12800	Colum O & G	1⅛	1	1⅛
50	Comm P Svc (.40g)	17	17	17
100	Comm Wat Svc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Compo Shoe (.15g)	9½	9½	9½
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4½	4½	4½
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	61	61	61
30	CnG&EBal pfB(4½)	116	116	116
1200	Cons Gas Utl	3	3	3
100	Cons Ret Strs(.35e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cons Stl Corp	8½	8¼	8½
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	84½	84½	84½
1100	Cont Roll&Stl (2)	14½	14½	14½
1300	Cooper-Bess ½g	12½	11⅝	12½
550	Cosden Petro	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cosden Petro pf	15	15	15
19	Creole Pet (½a)	19⅞	19¼	19¾
4	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
600	Crown C Pet	3¾	3⅝	3¾
400	Crown Drug (.50g)	1¾	1¼	1⅜
2500	Cuban Atl Sug(2½e)	13¼	13⅛	13¼
500	Darby Pet(¼g)	11⅞	11	11
150	Dayton Rub(¼g)	14⅞	14	14
80	Dayton Rub A (2)	29¾	29½	29½
300	Dejay Strs (.35e)	4¾	4¼	4⅜
100	Derby Oil	2½	2½	2½
500	Det ray Ir	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1100	Det Mich Stove (.20e)	3⅝	3¼	3¼
100	Det Stl Prod (1½e)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	De Vilbiss pf (.70)	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Divco Twin Trk (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Dobeckmun (¼g)	9	9	9
250	Driver-Har (2.40)	28½	28	28
25	Duke Power (¾g)	68	68	68
100	Duro-Test (.05g)	1½	1½	1½
200	Duval Tex Sul (2e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
100	East Gas & F	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	East G&F (1½pk)	29½	28⅝	29
200	East Sta Corp	½	½	½
180	East Sta pf A	18½	18½	18½
9300	El Bond & Sh	4½	4⅜	4½
400	El B&S pf (6)	59	58	59
200	El B&S $5 pf (5)	54¼	54	54
350	El P&L 2pf A	17½	17	17½
50	Emp D El pf (12e)	90	89	90
25	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
125	Eq Corp $3pf(1½e)	30	29½	29½
100	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Eversharp Inc	8½	7¾	8
200	Fairchild Av (1e)	9	8¾	8¾
1300	Fairchild Es&Air	2⅞	2¾	2¾
300	Fanstesl Met (¼e)	13	12¾	12¾
300	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
125	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	84	83½	83½
100	Ford M Can A (hl)	19⅛	19¼	-9⅛
400	Frank Con Dis (1e)	2¾	2	2⅜
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
850	Fuller (GA) (2e)	13½	12⅞	13
500	Gen Alloys	1	1	1
30	Gen Pub S pf	40½	40½	40½
200	Gen Share	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
40	Gen Share pf (6d)	664	64	64
100	Georg Pow $6 pf(6)	103	103	103
900	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
1650	Godchx Sug A (2g)	32	32	32
150	Godchaux Sug B	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
50	Gt Atl & P nv (1¼g)	70	70	70
75	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	129	128	128
80	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	34½	34½	34½
100	Greenf T & D (1e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	Gulf Oil (1)	43⅝	43	43
500	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5¾	5	5
50	Hammer Paj (¼g)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
100	Harvard Brew (.20e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Hazeltine (½g)	28	27¾	27¾
20	Hearn D St pf (3)	36	36	36
300	Hecla Min (¼g)	6⅛	6	6⅛
300	Heyden Chem (¾g)	86	83½	86
100	Holl C Gold (h.68)	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Horn & Hard (1.60)	24½	24½	24½
600	Hum-Ross F (.575g)	4½	4¾	4¾
100	Huyler's	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Huyler's pf (1k)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Ill Iowa Pow	2	2	2
200	Ill Iowa Pr div ct	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pr (⅝k)	31	31	31
80	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	101	101	101
50	Ins Co N Am (2½)	74	74	74
100	Int Indust	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Int Petrol (h1)	15½	15½	15½
100	Int Prod (¾e)	7⅝	7¾	7¾
200	Int Util A	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Inters Pow Del pf	3½	3¼	3¼
150	Ir Firem vtc (1.20)	17¼	17	17
1300	Jacobs (FL)	4	3⅝	4
200	JeannetteGla	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
25	Jer CP&L4½pf(5½)	75	75	75
100	Ken-RadT&LA(⅝e)	8	8	8
100	Kennedy's(.40g)	6¾	6⅝	6¾
500	Kingston Prod(.10)	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Kirk LakeGM(h.04)	⅝	⅝	⅝

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12¼	12¼	12¼
1200	Lake Sup C&N (.65e)	6¾	6½	6½
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Line Material (½e)	8½	8¼	8½
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	15¾	14¾	14¾
300	Lone Star Gas (.80e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Long Is L pf	38	38	38
4200	Louis L & E (.10g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	Manati Sug war	¼	¼	¼
100	Mangel Stra	4	4	4
100	Marc Int Mar (.136e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Marion St Shov	4½	4¼	4½
100	Massey-Harris	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Mead Johns (3a)	132¾	132	132
400	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3¼	3	3¼
900	Merritt-C & S	7	6¾	6¾
200	Messbi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
1300	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
3400	Mid St P Syte	1	1	1
200	MidWestCorp (.35e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Mid West Ref (¼e)	3½	3½	3½
300	Mod Wdenum (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Monarch M T (¾g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
1900	Monogram Pict	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	24½	24½	24½
150	Mt City Cop (.15g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mount Prod (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Muskogee (¾e)	7	7	7
600	Nat Ballas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Nat Cont	11	11	11
500	Nat Fuel G	10	10	10
100	Nat Rub Mch(¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1800	Nat Un Rad	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	New Eng Pow Asso	3¾	3¼	3¾
225	NEPA6%pf(1k)	38	37¾	37¾
10	New Eng T&T(1½g)	99	98	98
200	N E Clock	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	N J Zinc(½g)	64¼	64¼	64¼
100	NYC Omnibus war	5	5	5
20	NYStaf&Gpf(5.10)	106	106	106
120	NY Wat Svc pf	51	50	50
1800	Niag Hud Pow	2¾	2½	2½
75	Niag Hud 1 pf	58¼	58¼	58¼
50	Niag Hud 2 pf	49	49	49
2000	Niag Hud A war	¼	¼	¼
100	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Niles-Bem (½g)	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
10	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	105½	105½	105½
200	Nor Sta Pw A	6	6	6
10	Ohio Ed pf (6)	93½	93½	93½
300	Overseas Sec (.30g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	31¾	31¾	31¾
300	Pac Ltg pf (5)	106	106	106
20	Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	82	82	82
1200	Pantepec Oil Ven	5	5	5
400	Prkrsbrg R&R(¼g)	15	14½	14½
1200	Pennroad (¼e)	4½	4¼	4½
200	Pa-Cent Airl	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
25	Pa Edis pf (2.80)	32	32	32
75	Pa Ed $5 pf (5)	52	51¾	52
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	88¼	88½	88¼
125	Pepperell (10)	109	108	108
100	Phila Co (¼g)	7	7	7
900	Phoenix Sec	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
1200	Pioneer Gold	1½	1½	1½
100	Pitney-ower (.40f)	7¼	7¼	7¼
20	Pitts&Lake E (1½e)	57½	57½	57½
100	Pitts Meta (¼g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
200	Pitts Pl Gl (¾g)	91	90	90
100	Plough Inc (.60)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1	1	1
50	Pratt&Lam (.80e)	22½	22½	22½
25	PugSP&L5pf (3¾k)	106½	106½	106½
1600	RKO opt war	¾	¾	¾
50	Raym Conc (1a)	15½	15½	15½
400	Raytheon Mfg	8¾	8½	8¾
1300	Red Bank Oil	5	5	5
1200	Republic Avia (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Rheem Mfg (1)	9⅞	9¾	9¾
400	Roosevelt Fd	3⅝	3½	3½
500	Root Pet	3½	3¼	3¼
400	Royal Type (4)	55½	54	55½
100	Ruseks F Ave (½g)	5½	5½	5⅝
100	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	4	4	4
1700	St Regis Pap	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
400	Savoy Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Schulte (DA)	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Segal Lock & H	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Seiberling Rub (½g)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
400	Shat-Denn (½g)	3½	3¼	3¼
100	Solar Aire	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Sonotone (.05g)	1½	1½	1½
300	So C Ed B pf (1½)	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	So C Ed C pf (1½)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Stand Cap&S (¼e)	3½	3½	3½
50	Stand C&S pf (1.80)	14¾	14¾	14¾
800	St Oil Ky (1)	15	15	15
300	St Pow & Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1300	Stand Sil-Lead	¾	¾	¾
100	Std Stl Sprg (1½e)	26½	26½	26½
800	Starrett Corp vtc	11	11	11
200	Sterchi Br St (.30g)	4½	3¾	4½
100	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Stetson (JB)	42¾	42¾	42¾
8700	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3½	3½	3⅝
100	Tagare	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Tampa El (.40g)	20¾	20¼	20¼
600	Technicolor	9¼	9	9
200	Thew Shov (½g)	20¾	20¾	20¾
600	Tob Prod Exp	3¾	3¼	3⅜
80	Todd Shipyds (½g)	61	61	61
100	Trans-Lux	2½	2¾	2½
1000	Transweet Oil (.30e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	Tri-Cont war	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Tubize Chat	6¾	6½	6½
200	Tubize Chat A (1g)	47½	47½	47½
100	Tun-Sol Lp (.20e)	3	3	3
100	Udylite Corp (.30e)	2½	2½	2½
200	Union G Can	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Unit Aire Pr	9¾	9¾	9¾
2000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	¾	¾	¾
600	Unit Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Unit Lt & Pow A	½	½	½
200	Unit Lt & Pow B	½	½	½
1300	Unit Lt & P pf	27¾	27¼	27¼
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	68¾	68¾	68¾
90	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	45¾	45½	45¾
100	Unit Spclties	5	5	5
100	U S Foil B	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	U S Radiator	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2½	2½	2½
700	Unit Corp vtc	15¼	15	15
100	Valspar Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	Virg Pub Svc pf	54½	54½	54½
100	Vogt Mfg (.80)	8½	8½	8½
100	Waitt & Bd	4	4	4
100	Walker Min	¾	¾	¾
600	West Va C&C (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	West Air Lines	7½	7	7¼
100	Wichita R Oil	6½	6½	6½
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	3	3	3
1000	Wright Harg (h.40)	3	3	3

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
30	Am P & L 6 2016	100½	100¼	100¼
1	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	91¼	91¼	91¼
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	As Elec 4½s 53	87	86¾	86¾
27	As G&E 5s 50	19	18½	18⅝
2	As G & E 5½s 77	18¾	18¾	18¾
9	As G & E 5s 58	18¾	18¾	18¾
5	As G & E 4½s 48	18¾	18¾	18¾
10	As G & E 4½s 49	19	18¾	18¾
4	As T&T 5½s 55 A	79	78½	78½
4	Baldw L 6s 50	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	115½	115½	115½
6	Can Nor 6 5s 53	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	Cen St El 5½s 54	27¼	27¼	27¼
4	Cen St El 5s 48	27¼	27	27
1	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	49¼	49¼	49¼
5	Cities Ser 5s 69	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Cities Ser 5s 50	88¾	88¾	88¾
4	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	92	91¾	92
3	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	91½	91½	91½
23	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	91½	91	91
10	East G & F 4s 56 A	88¼	85¾	86½
11	Elec P&L 5s 2030	92¾	92½	92¾
2	Fla P&L 5s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Geo P&L 5s '78	95½	95½	95½
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	92½	92½	92½
6	Gobel (A) 4½s'41	65¾	65¾	65¾
1	Groc St Prod 6s '45	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	Hygrade Fd 5s '48A	91	91	91
1	Ill Pow & L 5s '56C	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	99	99	99
6	Ill Pow&L 5s '53	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	105	104¾	105
3	Ind Svc 5s 50	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Int P Sec 7s 52F xc	19	19	19
6	Inters Pow 6s 52	42¾	42	42
13	Inters Pow 5s 57	78½	77⅝	77⅝
1	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42st	92½	92½	92¼
2	Lou P&L 5s 57	109½	109½	109½
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Minn P&L 5s 55	109	109	109
5	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104½	104½	104½
3	Nat Pub S 5s 78 ct	20½	20½	20¼
1	Nebr Pw 4s A 2022	114½	114½	114½
9	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	99	98¾	98¾
3	N Eng G&E 5s 50	57	57	57
5	N Eng G&E 5s 47	86½	86½	86½
6	N Eng Pow 5s 48	88½	88½	88½
4	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	68½	68½	68½
2	Ohio Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Pac P&L 5s 55	102¾	102¾	102¾
8	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Portland G&E 5s 56 st	99½	99½	99½
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	108	108	108
1	Pug Sd P&L4½s 50D	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	80	80	80
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	South Car Pow 5s 57	103½	103½	103½
1	Spalding 5s 39	63½	63½	63½
11	Stand G&E 6s 61	78½	77⅝	78
6	Stand G&E 6s 57	78¾	77¾	78¾
2	Starrett Corp 5s 50	87½	86½	86½
5	Tex El S 5s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
7	Tex P&L 5s 56	109½	109½	109½
8	Unit El NJ 4s 49	113½	113½	113½
10	Unit L&Ry 5½s 51	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Waldorf-Ast 5s A	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	West Newn Un 4s 44 st	70	70	70
4	York Rys 5s 47 st	81	80½	81

Foreign Bonds

1	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	22	22	22
10	Russian 6½s 1919	3	3	3
2	Russ 5½s 1921	3	3	3

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (zw) Without warrants. (wi) Warrants.

Business Personals

Appointment of Marvin J. Alef as manager of the bullet core division of Willys-Overland Motors, was announced here today by Joseph W. Frazer, president of the company. Before joining the Willys organization eight months ago as assistant to Mr. Frazer, Mr. Alef was executive vice-president of Detrola Corporation of Detroit.

E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated announce that Edward J. Opper, James B. Maguire and James E. Moynihan, all formerly with Elwell & Co., Inc., and well known in the financial district for a number of years, have joined the Trading Department in the firm's Boston office. Mr. Opper will continue to specialize in public utility preferred stocks, Mr. Maguire in bank stocks and local utilities, and Mr. Moynihan in industrial stocks. John L. Daley, long associated with E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated, will continue as manager of the Bond Trading Department.

Val Alstyne, Noel & Co., New York, announce that Charles W. Christensen has joined their firm as head of the statistical department.

Louis E. Creighton of Detroit has been appointed chief of the War Production Board's alloy steel branch. He will continue for the present to serve also as chief of the aircraft alloy steel section, a post he has held for some time.

John P. Mullen, public relations director of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, leading produce futures trading center, has resigned from that position, effective March 13. Mr. Mullen, formerly assistant educational director of the Investment Bankers Association of America, has headed the exchange's office of information for eight years. He did not announce his plans for the future.

Only Five Days to File Income Tax Return

Court Voids Suit Against Big Loan Firm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Administering a sharp rebuke to the lawyer for the plaintiffs, Justice Carroll G. Walter, of the New York State Supreme Court, dismissed an action to compel the Household Finance Corporation to cancel all its outstanding $15,000,000 in loans and return to borrowers the $50,000,000 said to have been paid to the company on loans in the past three years.

Irwin Slater, attorney, filed the action for Richard and Ella Challenger, of the Bronx, on behalf of the 100,000 other borrowers, following a decision by Justice Walter on Monday cancelling notes given by three borrowers from the corporation because of a legal technicality in language. Mr. Slater sought a temporary injunction restraining the company from making collections while the suit for wholesale cancellation was pending.

"I hold that these people have no right to sue on behalf of others," Justice Walter said immediately on filing of such action, without waiting for attorneys for the loan corporation to present argument. The complaint is dismissed."

Addressing himself to Mr. Slater, the Justice told the lawyer that "most of the borrowers are honest enough to pay their debts" and warned him against soliciting such cases. He told the lawyer he would report him to the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association if he found him seeking such business.

Mr. Slater announced he would appeal Justice Walter's dismissal action.

John C. McDermott, attorney for the Household Finance Corporation, said the company would appeal the Monday ruling cancelling the notes in the three suits brought by individual borrowers. The court voided the notes because they did not state that a subsequent purchaser as well as the original lender could declare the entire amount of the loan due and payable in the event of default in any payment.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

Markets today:

	High	Low	Close	Pr Cl
Chicago	1.46⅞	1.46⅛	1.46⅜	1.46⅜
Minneapolis	1.39¼	1.38¾	1.39⅛	1.39⅛
Kansas City	1.39	1.38⅛	1.38⅛	1.38⅞
Winnipeg	.96⅜	.95¾	.96⅛	.96¼
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.47⅛	1.46⅛	1.46¾	1.46⅛
Minneapolis	1.40	1.39⅜	1.39¾	1.39⅞
Kansas City	1.39¾	1.39⅛	1.39¾	1.39¾
Winnipeg	.97¾	.96⅝	.97⅛	
September wheat				
Chicago	1.49⅜	1.48	1.48¼	1.49¾
Minneapolis	1.40⅞	1.40⅜	1.40¾	1.40⅞
May corn—				
Chicago			1.00	1.00
Kansas City			.96¾	.96¾
July corn				
Chicago			1.00⅜	1.00⅜
Kansas City			.97½	.97½
May Oats				
Chicago	.62⅛	.62¼	.62¼	.62½
Minneapolis	.57¾	.57½	.57⅝	.57⅝
Winnipeg			.51½	.51⅜
Rye, Chicago				
May	.87	.87⅜	.86¾	.87⅛
July	.90¼	.90½	.89¾	.90¼
September	.92¼	.92½	.91¾	.92½
December	.95⅜	.95⅝	.94⅜	.95¼

Wool

Grease

| | | | | | |

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KIR. 2245 Mass.

See also
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ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time; centrally located; pleasant and quiet. Write Box S-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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INFORMATION WANTED

MISSING PERSON
ESTATE OF WILLIAM SCOTT, late of Wellington (N. Z.), formerly a labourer but latterly a hairdresser and tobacconist (known in boxing circles as "Nugget" Scott, and at one time worked on the N. S. W. Railways and the Waroonga Dam). Would the next-of-kin or anybody knowing their whereabouts communicate with the District Public Trustees, Wellington, N. Z.

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

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ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Farmer tenant with small family; near Annapolis, Md.; draft deferred. Write GRESHAM FARM, Edgewater, Md.

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WAITRESS, assistant cook, kitchen helper, counter girl. MARY ELIZABETH RESTAURANT, 6 East 37th St., N. Y. C. MU 3-3018.

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ACCOUNTING service for firms without bookkeepers; systems installed and audited monthly; tax returns; reasonable. Write Box L-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE
MAN WITH 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SEEKS POSITION AS JUNIOR EXECUTIVE OR ASSISTANT TO SENIOR EXECUTIVE. LONG EMPLOYED BY NATIONALLY KNOWN CORPORATION WITH EXPERIENCE IN OFFICE AND FACTORY MANAGEMENT, TRAFFIC AND PURCHASING. PRESENT POSITION OFFICE SERVICE MANAGER OF LARGEST PRODUCING UNIT OF COMPANY. FAMILIAR WITH OFFICE PROCEDURES, FACTORY METHODS, TRAINING SCHOOLS, SALARY STANDARDS AND WORK SIMPLIFICATION. PRESENT SALARY $6000. DESIRES OPPORTUNITY LARGE OR SMALL COMPANY WHERE PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT MAY BE REALIZED. AGE 41, MARRIED. FREE TO GO ANYWHERE. Box D-5, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

GARDENER
Good all-round; poultryman; married, no family, desires position with cottage. Please write Box H-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT secretary seeking position with city executive in New York; experience includes 12 years' college administrative office and 10 years' executive secretary New York residential hotel for business women; prefer maintenance position in high type hotel or private school but will consider good offer any line of business in or near Manhattan. Reply LOUISE DAY, The Christian Science Monitor, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST wanted. Please apply by letter to First Church of Christ, Scientist, 116 Crary Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. U. Lo. 5-6000. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches

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PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

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RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE
—GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 9620

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RADIO and electrical sales and repairs. HEPNER RADIO, 5884 Forbes Street, Hazel 0250, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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SACRIFICE several beautiful genuine Oriental rugs, never used; room and scatter sizes. Call MR. PARKER, Asp. 3703 (Brookline, Mass.).

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WANTED — SOLOIST. Christian Science church, Essex County, N. J.; write for audition. Write Box F-4, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

RUSSIAN INTENSIVE
Daytime and Evening Classes. Beginning March 15. Nikolai P. Vakar, Instructor. Register at CAMBRIDGE CENTER FOR ADULT EDUCATION, 42 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 0314.

VOICE instruction. RADIO opportunities; advanced, beginners, adults, children; reasonable rates; church soloists supplied. ADELAIDE FRENCH, Metropolitan Opera Building, 1425 Broadway, N. Y. C. 'Phone Mu-6-9045.

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Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

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Are You Floundering for lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C., MU 2-0252.

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, etc. Also men's used clothing. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C., Chick. 4-4408.

When in need of help watch the classified columns of The Christian Science Monitor for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Let Us Cut Your
SLIPCOVERS
Now and Deliver Them Later
6-PIECE SET
$29.75

Slipcovers for davenport with three cushions and any type chair with one loose cushion. Large assortment of washable preshrunk and sunfast fabrics to choose from. All seams are cord-welted and skirts are full and box-pleated. *Sixth Floor*

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at South Carolina

CRANFORD

GOLDENBERG'S
CRANFORD, N. J.
Is not the ORDINARY GIFT SHOP where you find glassware, pottery and metalware, which we carry; but STOCKINGS, LINGERIE, BAGS, GLOVES, COSTUME JEWELRY, LINENS, ACCESSORIES, BOOKS and one of the largest assortment of GREETING CARDS.

EAST ORANGE

Individual Millinery
Complete Showing of Spring Hats
Silver
11 North Harrison Street

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

Serving the Discriminating
elegante dry cleaners
Expert attention given to all Military Clothes. Same day service.
15 Washington Place OR 5-6729

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
See
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7573

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

HOBOKEN

Trenchcoats Showerproofed
Mailed Orders Returned Promptly
U.S. CLEANERS & DYERS CO.
716 Washington St. Hoboken, N. J.

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
537 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: So. Orange 2-0083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
Heinz Baby Food
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
9 Boyden Ave. SO 2-3692

MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

CHARLES STUDIO
Individual Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
147 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-9858

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves of Distinction
Hair Cutting a Specialty
166 Maplewood Avenue SO. 5-2297

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1738

The Candlelight Shop, Inc.
Books—Gifts—Cards
Circulating Library
Mill. 6-0672 318 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1910
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
30 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Oriental Rugs — Plain and Domestic Carpets
C. M. Arslanian
"Studio of the Orient"
25 South Park Street
Expert Washing, Repairing and storage — Phone Montclair 2-6260

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
TIRE *Sales and Repairing*
SOCONY VACUUM GAS & OIL
15-19 Orange Road Phone:
684 Bloomfield Ave. Mo. 2-0510

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
Clairidge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Louis Harris
MONTCLAIR'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

OUR ANNUAL ASSISTANT MANAGERS' SALE
from Mar. 11th to Mar. 20th
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
Bloomfield Ave. at Valley Road, Montclair

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

TABLE LINENS
HANDKERCHIEFS
BATH TOWELS
BLANKETS, SHEETS, etc.
E. B. & J. H. Clegg
THE LINEN SHOP
418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Miss Everett, Inc.
GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
LINGERIE MILLINERY
492 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-3507

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 3-7383

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	I	N	T	E	R	
L	▨	N	▨	O	▨	O	
Y	A	K	▨	A	D	O	
	G	L	A	D	Y	S	
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O	▨	E	▨	R	▨	V	
M	O	D	I	S	T	E	

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

LAZARUS
PRINTING CO.
34 CLINTON STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
● Printing ● Stationery ● Office Supplies
Call Charles E. Flacous, Mitchell 2-2838

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 to $8.50 B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Pl. SO 2-2260

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library, Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
4 South Orange Avenue SO. 2-3366

Insure to Be Sure
Let me help you settle your insurance problems
HENRY J. BUEHLER
Insurance of any kind
107 Mercer Place SO. 2-6307

PATERSON

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: 6-2956J2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
909 East Fifth Street

Whitton's Women's Apparel
620 Park Ave. Tel. PL. 6-1148

GRIFFIN'S
Housewares and Housefurnishings Store—Lawn and Garden Seeds—Fertilizers—Garden Implements for Your Victory Gardens
24 SOMERSET ST. PL. 6-0006

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1200, 10 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Montclair
Textile Store
Silks • Cottons • Domestics
Curtains • Draperies • Linens
Corsets • Lingerie • Hosiery
543-45 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING GOWNS
C. & M. Ploucher
16 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

Printing and Stationery
BOGAS BROS.
319 Park Avenue Tel. PL. 6-3714

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

Phone....
Ridgewood 6-4700
FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD
RIDGEWOOD 6-4700

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 — Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE RIDGEWOOD

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG.
WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
68 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184
FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN
Sole Agent for
HERSHEY ICE CREAM
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

AGEL'S
The RECORD Store
All Available Records in Stock
POPULAR—CLASSICAL
Cash for Your Old Records
RD. 6-3566 37 So. Broad Street

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
MARCUS
63 E. Ridgewood Avenue

Ridgewood Rug & Furniture Co.
17 Chestnut St. Tel. RD. 6-0260
Furniture—Rugs—Linoleum
Rug Cleaning

SUMMIT

CANOE BROOK FARMS
Vita-Rich Milk
BEST BY TEST
James MacDougall & Sons
Deliveries made in Summit, Chatham, Madison, Morris Township, Florham Park, Livingston, Millburn, Short Hills, Springfield, Union, Mountainside, Scotch Plains, Borough and Township of New Providence.
TELEPHONE SUM. 6-2100

TEANECK

HOWARD'S
513 Cedar Lane Tel. 6-0082
Luncheonette, Greeting Cards — Phonograph Records, Gifts
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
719 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4091

TRENTON

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
6 East State St. Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND, Mgr.

Castanea MILK
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4255

Gilbert & Mott Chevrolet
Sole Agents for
Lowe Bros. Paints
432 Princeton Avenue Phone 8151

WESTFIELD

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

FRIEDEL
Hairdresser
All Branches of Beauty Culture Specializing in Rilling Koolerwaves
403A South Ave. Tel. WE. 2-2192

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 — 443 North Ave. "At the Plaza"
Berse Brothers, Owners

MARTHA LORTON CANDIES
HOME MADE ON PREMISES
13 Elm Street Tel. We. 2-1904
WESTFIELD, N. J.

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES' SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

BERNARD'S
Successors to
BISSELL'S TEXTILE STORE
Dry Goods, Curtains, Domestics, Dress Goods, Yarns and Notions, Bedspreads and Custom Made Slip Covers.
210 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-0298

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone W-92-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Suits for A Fresh Start This Spring

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

NEW THINGS
—we're unpacking scads of them, fresh from the New York Shows—bits of beauty designed to brighten Spring.
FORD E. O'DELL
24 WEST 10TH STREET

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-007

LAVER'S
Florists *Decorators*
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

Meiser's FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store—Erie, Penn.
It's smart economy to buy Fur and Fur-Trimmed Coats Now.

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Announcing
Alpagora Topcoats
for Ladies, Misses, College and High School Girls, $32.50
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State St., Erie, Pa.

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

"Always Reliable"
DOUGLAS
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1035
LA CASA HAIR STYLISTS
specializing in feather haircut and permanent wave
Corner Lancaster and No. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA
(Continued from previous page)

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
130 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD—Jenkintown

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
Gowns, Coats, Suits, etc.
Flo-Jean
615 West Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.
PHONE: OGONTZ 0985

ALADDIN BookShop
Lending Library
Greeting Cards Latest Books
AIDA J. GILLIES
224 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4343

MONTGOMERY, Inc.
Apparel of Quality
For Men and Women
JENKINTOWN

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a m to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1528 Chestnut St.
Pen 5519

SHE WILL BE FOREVER PROUD
of the greater brilliancy and beauty of the Diamond chosen from this collection. Carefully selected gems as low as $100.
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
109 So. 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler American Gem Society

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Montrose 2057. Hours: 8 a. m. to 12 noon daily exc. Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARRETT BEAUTY SALON
3100 JENKINS ARCADE
Beautiful individual Permanents styled to suit your features.
Reasonable.
For appointment call At. 6223

Jewelry—Gifts
Bead Restringing 50c up
Watch Cords Replaced 60c
CLARICE MAY HAMER'S
BEAD STUDIO
201 Pitt Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—East End
THE CATHERINE SHOP
Dressmaking
The measure of our usefulness to you is the value of our work to your clothes problem.
Careful fitting, designing and emodeling.
2016 Jenkins Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Montrose 2057

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon
A Complete Line of Groceries
including many products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
ZE-WE'S
626 Washington Road, Mt. Lebanon
Pittsburgh, Pa. Phone Locust 2135

READING
Cambrooke . . .
. . . brings you exclusive spring fashions of new "duration" fabrics.
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution Estab. in 1870
WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
Springtime Clothes Are Here!
Usual fine qualities and styles
CROLL & KECK
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA
READING
(Continued)

GILES the Florist
FLOWERS
123 South Fifth Street Dial 7168

ST. LAWRENCE Electrepure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1917
537-545 Penn Street

"More People in Berks County EAT Maier's BREAD Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

SCRANTON
Joseph A. Sheeley
"Quality Drug Store"
Corner Adams Ave. and Linden St.
Try our fine sodas and sundaes
TOILET ARTICLES
EVERSHARP PENS AND PENCILS
COTY'S POWDER PERFUMES

WOODLAWN HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY
BANK BY MAIL
Save Tires and Gasoline
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

SWARTHMORE
VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Belial (II Cor. 6:15)—*Be'-li-al* (*e* long, *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, *bel'-yal* (*e* long, *a* clipped-short).

Found in English as far back as the thirteenth century, carrying the idea of "devil." A transliteration of a Semitic form signifying "worthlessness." Has no connection with an object of worship, as has the Hebraic word *Baal*, which it chances to resemble. Not strictly a proper name, either, though spelled in Authorized (also in An American Translation) with a capital.

Eschews—*Es-chooz'* (*e* short, *oo* long as in moon). By Webster's second choice, the second syllable may be pronounced *chuz'* (*u* long as in cube).

To "avoid," "shun"; since the fourteenth century, from some ancestral stem not too clearly traced by etymologists. A word somewhat in the favor of English translators of the Bible; employed today more in writing, evidently, than in talk.

Premise—*Prem'-is* (both vowels short).

"A previous statement from which another is inferred," explains Oxford. Back in Chaucer's time the word is regularly employed in the plural. The singular comes in with the progress of English philosophical exploration and discussion.

Separate (II Cor. 6:17)—*Sep'-a-rit* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Set, or kept, apart (adjective). A word that finds much use both as adjective and as verb after making its appearance in the fifteenth century. Wycliffe for the passage in II Cor. has "be ye departed." Tyndale has "separate yourselves"; and Cranmer, Geneva, and Rheims follow him. Authorized shifts from verb to adjective with "and be ye separate." Alford explains that Paul here, writing in Greek, freely quotes from memory Isa. 52:11, which reads in the Authorized translation of the Hebrew, "go ye from thence." An American Translation renders the passage at II Cor. 6:17 in verse form, as follows:

Therefore,
Come out from them
And separate from them, says the Lord.

Slough—*Slou.*

A native English word of remote ancestry, found in written record away back in the tenth century. It has carried many spellings and more than one vowel value. A popular pronunciation that pioneers seem to have taken to the American prairie goes as though written *sloo;* and Webster's sanctions this pronunciation when the word is used to denote a swamp or marshland creek.

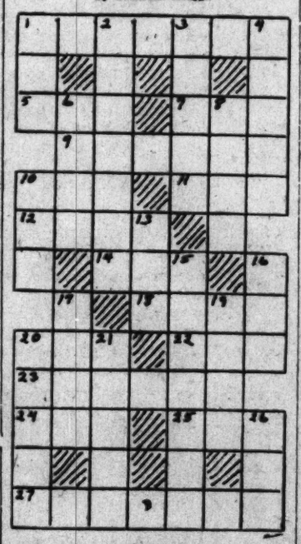
Oxford defines as "a piece of soft, miry, or muddy ground." Bunyan's conscription of "Slough" to name an imaginary locality in "Pilgrim's Progress" gives cause for modern writers to use the common noun by way of allusion.

Attention, Gardeners!

Rainfall and climatic conditions are favorable for another record-breaking food production year, in the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Dick Heidar is what in Kipling's "Light That Failed"?
5—The sariak is what?
7—Bustle.
9—What is first name of Miss Swarthout, operatic singer?
10—What is a profit meaning "three"?
11—To plane.
13—Magicians consider what to be quicker than the eye?
14—Cameo or intaglio is what?
18—What is a reproduction of an original work?
20—Small part in a theatrical performance is what?
22—Shelter.
23—Who is the beautiful and noble Saxon lady in "Ivanhoe"?
24—Individual.
25—Devoured.
27—"Mlle. ——" is a Victor Herbert operetta.

Down

1—What is one of twists or strands in yarn?
2—Slight knowledge or vague notion is called what?
3—What creatures are said to have jewel-like eyes?
4—What is a pole or other support on which fowls rest at night?
6—What is a city of India on Jumna River?
8—Colors.
10—Article.
12—In what month was John Greenleaf Whittier born (Abbr.)?
15—What Hungarian playwright is author of "The Play's the Thing" (poss.)?
16—What is a sailor's "yes"?
17—Who was one of two creatures given white bread, brown bread, and plum cake?
19—What is much used as a fuel in Ireland?
20—A witch is often pictured as riding on what?
21—What material is used especially for suits and coats?
26—First woman.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Official United States Coast Guard Photo

Out of the Fog

The shadowy silhouette of a merchant ship looms up under the watchful eyes of Coast Guardsmen. The scene was snapped "Somewhere on the Pacific."

In Lighter Vein

Expensive Closet

"John," said the woman of the house, "I wish you would get me a Grandfather clock."

"What for?" asked the husband. "We have six clocks in the house now."

"I know, but I was over at Smith's yesterday and she said it's the handiest place to put rubbers and dusting rags so they're really out of sight."—Wall Street Journal.

Ideal Companion

A woman who fasted for 62 days,
To prove that the stunt could be done,
From hundreds of Scotsmen had letters of praise,
And proposals from seventy-one.
—Telefun

Friendly Tips

Nazi air raids cannot rob the average Briton of his humor. The following sign was noted outside of a London police station:

"Be Good—We're Still Here!"

A Verse for Today . . .

But that which ye have already hold fast till I come.—Rev 2:25

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: When you hear a person exclaim, "They can't do this to me!" you may know that they have already done it to him and that there isn't a thing in the world he can do about it.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Nothing could be less timely than the new order rationing footwear. Shoes are growing scarce just when the foot is coming back into general use.

Detroit News: To make shoes last longer, keep them dry, clean and in repair, says a Government publication printed by the thousands. It is things like this that makes a paper shortage seem unreal.

Did You Ever Wonder

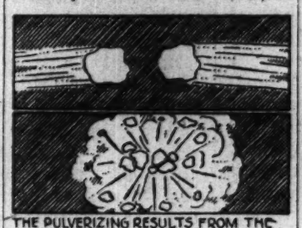
How Particles Can Be Ground to 0.0019 Inch?

If two chunks of stone or other fracturable substance collide at high speed, the probable result will be that both chunks will be broken into smaller pieces. This, in effect, is the way the new jet pulverizer works to produce powder whose particles are exceedingly small.

The grinding unit consists of a sealed shallow circular container or chamber. Particles about an eighth of an inch in diameter are put in the chamber and subjected to the buffeting action of several jets, arranged around the outer rim of the chamber, which inject a stream of compressed air or superheated steam under pressures of as much as 500 pounds per square inch.

The jets are set at an angle so as to impart a whirling motion to the particles, and a small quantity of the material placed in the air stream does the grinding by mutual fracture of the colliding particles inside the chamber.

Just as the rotary motion in a cream separator sends the heavier milk to the outside of the whirling mass of liquid, leaving the lighter cream particles in the center, so



THE PULVERIZING RESULTS FROM THE MUTUAL FRACTURE OF COLLIDING PARTICLES

the centrifugal forces set up in the chamber cause the larger, heavier particles to move toward the outer edge of the wheeling mass and into the direct blasts of air where the grinding effect is greatest.

On the other hand, as the particles break into smaller and smaller fragments they gradually work toward the relatively still air at the center of the chamber and fall into a collecting receptacle.

A peculiar fact about the pulverizing action of this device is that the grinding takes place almost wholly between the particles themselves, the confining walls of the chamber contributing little to the effect.

The resulting powder, finer than the finest sieves, can be ground to particles of 5 microns, or 0.0019 inch in diameter. Such powders are desirable in mineral filler for writing papers; paint and rubber pigments; face powders; and in powders from which plastic products are made. **W. P. Keasbey**

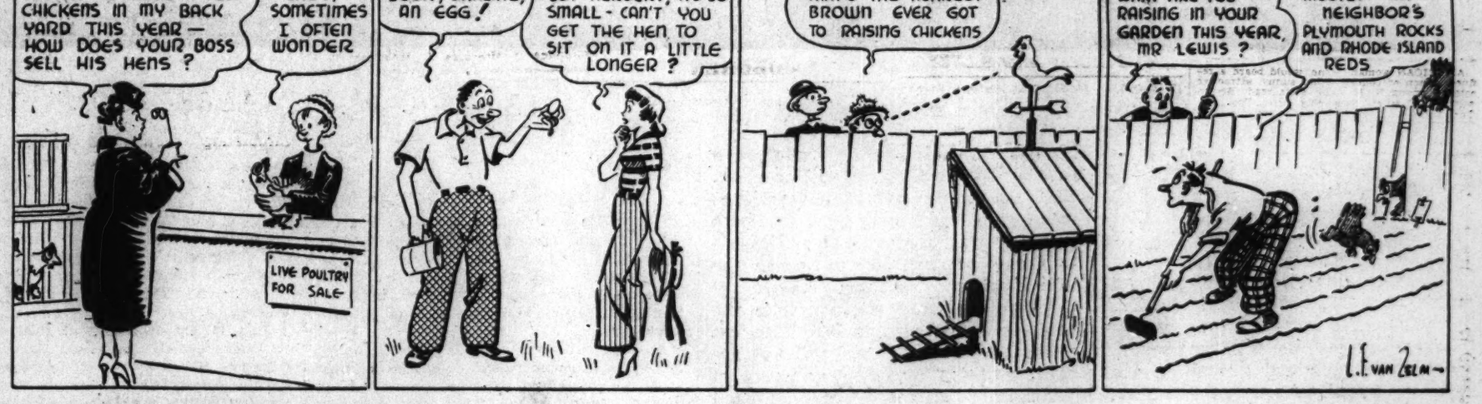
Americans "Down Under"

Brisbane, Queensland

A woman resident of this city, who had a house to let for £4 per week, was approached by half a dozen American soldiers who said they liked the house very much, but they preferred one that was furnished. They also stated that if she would furnish it for them they would double their price. To their dismay she would not agree to the proposal.

Later, however, she thought to herself: "They seem to be nice chaps, and they have left their own homes to come a long way out here to help us, so I must do something to help them." She again got in touch with the soldiers and told them she had decided to furnish the house and rent it to them. Then she informed them the rent was still £4 a week and not a penny more. This Brisbane landlady has found them good tenants and she has the comfort of knowing they are enjoying a "home away from home."

NEWS ITEM— CITY DWELLERS ARE URGED TO RAISE THEIR OWN CHICKENS.


I WANT TO RAISE A FEW CHICKENS IN MY BACK YARD THIS YEAR — HOW DOES YOUR BOSS SELL HIS HENS ?
LADY, SOMETIMES I OFTEN WONDER
LIVE POULTRY FOR SALE
LOOK, DARLING, AN EGG!
BUT HERBERT, IT'S SO SMALL - CAN'T YOU GET THE HEN TO SIT ON IT A LITTLE LONGER ?
THAT'S THE NEAREST BROWN EVER GOT TO RAISING CHICKENS
WHAT ARE YOU RAISING IN YOUR GARDEN THIS YEAR, MR LEWIS ?
MOSTLY MY NEIGHBOR'S PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND RHODE ISLAND REDS
L.E. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Little Unneeded Exercise*

By Le Pelley

FOR ONCE WE'RE EARLY.. WE WON'T HAVE TO RUN ALL THE WAY TO SCHOOL —
OOOPS
I'VE ALMOST GOT IT !
JUMP ON IT
YOU HEAD IT OFF .. PAFF PAFF.. I'VE ALMOST ..
UMPF.. GOT IT!
PAFF.. PAFF ... OOOFF WE RAN ALL THE WAY AFTER ALL..
!?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's Up?*

By Rodgers

"What's happened to my friend?" I asked the guard after I'd been waiting for Peter quite some time-
But just then the old rascal appeared, followed by a stranger who seemed very much interested in Peter and me, for he asked the guard if he had ever seen us before-
After which he took the sandwiches out of the box and fed them to us. But I noticed he made a note of our license tags while he was doing it-
"What's up?" I asked Peter.
"I don't know, but I'll tell you what happened on our way home," he wagged-

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Musicians Get the Idea*

By The Hagers

Said Bill, "We've got to stop this song. I'll tell them, mate, to run along.
Amigos, ixnay on the lute! In Spanish, how you speaky 'scoot'?"
The Mexicans thought it was a joke. They laughed and laughed. At last one spoke.
"The Spanish term we've never heard. In English, sir, 'scram' is the word."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Out of Hibernation

This war, so largely produced by isolationism, is destroying isolationism—particularly in the two greatest hermit countries, Russia and the United States. When Governor Stassen says American isolationism is on the way out he may overlook an expected peacetime reaction, but any reading of the headlines in the last few days must leave the distinct impression that Americans and Russians are gaining an awareness of their interdependence that will not soon be lost. Witness the regret with which Americans hear that Kharkov is threatened by a Nazi counterattack, and Moscow's prompt publication of lend-lease figures following Ambassador Standley's acid remarks.

The State Department's sharp repudiation of the blunt Admiral's statement does not remove the possibility that it was a calculated indiscretion, designed to let Moscow see how Russian claims to be carrying the whole burden of the war might look to somebody else. The Ambassador was not strictly accurate in saying that the Russians were being kept in ignorance of American help. Summaries of lend-lease aid have appeared in Pravda, but now Moscow is broadcasting the full story of the more than $1,000,000,000 worth of supplies from America and it will probably appear in the provincial press.

This is all to the good. It will be even better if Americans get a clearer understanding that those lend-lease materials are of more value to America when used by the Russians than if they had been kept at home. Lend-lease is not a sign of American big-heartedness or soft-headedness as much as of hard-headed recognition that the defense of Russia greatly aids the defense of America. Before Pearl Harbor that might have been hard to see, but today one need not be a statesman to see that Japanese forces tied up on the Russian border are not likely to invade Alaska and that Nazi divisions destroyed before Stalingrad cannot hit American troops in Tunisia.

In some respects Russia has been more isolationist than America. It is far larger and set somewhat out of the currents of world trade and culture. Communism has not made it a comfortable neighbor, while the Russians still remember that they were attacked only about twenty years ago by British, French and American forces—the latter acting in co-operation with the Japanese in Siberia.

Russians, like Americans, are conscious of their strength, and proud. In both cases this pride is strangely combined with a self-depreciating fear that they are not shrewd enough to deal with the world. Of course the fear and ignorance that make isolationism will be wiped out as surely as new methods of transport and communication spread trade and education.

Both Russia and America will benefit from greater efforts to appreciate the good in others, and that is particularly true about recognizing the value of the services contributed by each to the war's common cause. Especially in America is there need for understanding how much better the peace will be if Russia can be weaned from an isolationism which grows out of fear, makes for reliance on military power and creates fear in neighbors.

France's Underground Front

Ever since that tragic day in June, 1940, when France fell before Nazi might, the free world has watched for signs of revolt among the French. Wish has fathered thought on this possibility for a long time.

There is a natural tendency therefore to magnify the significance of the latest reports on street fighting in Paris, and of the killing of German officers in France. These hardly represent an offensive on the underground front; rather they indicate that the underground—in danger of being decimated by Vichy labor drafts for Germany—is fighting for its life.

One of the reasons for the labor draft may well be the Nazis' need to remove from France, as soon as possible, those young and able-bodied men who could be of considerable aid to a United Nations invasion of the Continent. The difficulties encountered by Vichy police and the Gestapo in rounding up workers indicates an organized resistance to the labor decrees.

Whether this resistance can develop into anything more aggressive without the moral and material aid of United Nations troops on French soil is questionable. But the fierceness of the resistance highlights the probability that forces of freedom would find fighting allies on French soil today.

Mr. Stimson's Army

One of Secretary Stimson's points in urging full public support for an 8,200,000-man army (a total of 11,000,000 in Army and Navy) is that it takes a full year to prepare a man for combat in today's mechanized war.

The problems of industry and of the farm are more flexible, the Secretary asserted. This is partly true. An extra spurt of factory production can be obtained by such means as working longer hours for a period. Likewise, farm emergencies can sometimes be met through expediencies, as calling schoolchildren and white-collar workers into the fields for a short time.

However, it is equally true that a really skilled machinist or farmer cannot be made in anything like a year.

The whole manpower question must be one of compromise. Mr. Stimson says the Army has studied its needs carefully and has scaled them to the margin considered wise. It is the Army's responsibility to be ready for any contingency—to be prepared to follow up any advantage, to absorb any reverse.

It used to be computed that a Nation could devote 10 per cent of its population to the armed services. In the case of the United States that would mean 13,000,000 men, and beside that figure 11,000,000 looks conservative. But today there arises the problem of production for a new kind of war, and there arise, too, the arsenal problem and food supply problem for American allies. The arithmetic of yesterday cannot compute the needs of today.

That is the long delayed job which the President has finally assigned to the committee headed by Economic Stabilizer Byrnes. A rounded view of the situation should be before us soon.

Ruml Plan: Simple, Fair

The House Ways and Means Committee, where revenue measures originate, is having a hard time over the Ruml Plan, and apparently has become lost in a welter of compromise.

It must be recalled that there are only two ways for attaining pay-as-you-go status in income-tax collections. One is to skip a year, simply changing the bookkeeping status from the past to the present. That is the Ruml Plan. On paper, it means loss of a year's revenue to the Government, or about $9,000,000,000. In practice it would not mean such loss at this time, for there would be no gap in collection. The loss to the Government occurs when the individual taxpayer's income ceases.

The other basic alternative is the catch-up-a-year plan, under which last year's taxes are not skipped but are collected this year, or over a period of years, in addition to the current taxes. This is favored by the Treasury.

In between these two basic methods come the compromises. These range from skipping all taxes on those having less than $2,000 net income, and applying catch-up-a-year to those having more; to cutting 1942 collections in half and forgiving the rest.

A majority of committee members object to skip-a-year because they feel it will unduly benefit wealthier taxpayers. An even larger majority are convinced the less well-to-do taxpayers cannot pay the augmented costs of catch-up-a-year. This impasse results in the committee's failure to agree on a pay-as-you-go plan. After weeks of study, it comes forward with nothing more than a plan for withholding last year's taxes from this year's pay envelopes. This can have useful application under present tax laws, or under pay-as-you-go.

The failure of the committee to agree on a pay-as-you-go method throws the matter to the House floor where there is danger it may become a partisan issue, the Republicans having shown the most interest in the Ruml Plan. We would prefer to have the issue stand solely on its merits.

For we feel it is the most logical, simple method for attaining pay-as-you-go status yet presented. It treats rich and poor alike in so far as status before the law is concerned, and it is subject to easy amendment to take care of the relatively few "windfall" cases.

The advantages of pay-as-you-go are sufficiently familiar. It would remove the burden of a full year's income-tax debt from some 40,000,000 taxpayers, lessen the hardships of those entering the service, or taking lower paid war jobs, and would provide a means for tapping at the source some of the inflated wages now apparently being spent without thought of tax reserves.

Every day lost in debate, indecision, and political bickering over pay-as-you-go delays action on a 1943 tax bill, adds to the expanding inflationary gap, and makes collection of current taxes more difficult.

Our Readers Say—

"Why Production Schedules Change"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The question of personal absenteeism is one of the most serious problems confronting this nation's war production plants today. It is our belief that one of the reasons for absenteeism is a lack of understanding, and understandably so, on the part of employees as to why a plant may conceivably operate at full speed for three days and then shut down for two. The natural consequence is an attitude of "why should I be so punctual at work if they can afford to shut down the plant right in the middle of a job? Why should I work myself out of a job?"

Recently during ceremonies attendant to award of an Army-Navy "E" to the tank plants of the Fisher Body Division of General Motors, Mr. E. F. Fisher, general manager, attempted to explain to employees why production schedules change from day to day, with resultant layoffs and cessation of work.

Mr. Fisher said:

"There have occurred in this and other of our plants what may have appeared to you to be inexcusable interruptions of work. It certainly does not appear on the surface to be efficient operation when we work long hours of overtime, and on Sundays and holidays, and then close down for a day or two waiting for materials or necessary tool changes. Unless all the facts are known, these constant face-abouts may easily be interpreted as managerial blunders, poor planning, or even governmental inefficiency.

"But we cannot operate, in war, on the 'steady flow' basis to which we were accustomed in peacetime.

"Frequently engineering changes are required immediately to meet the continually changing conditions on the fighting fronts. Frequently materials must be quickly transferred to other—and for the time being—more important projects. Sometimes schedule changes must be made in the middle of a day's production to meet an emergency requirement.

"That is war. That is what we are all up against. But let us remember that the soldiers at the front cannot wait. When the boys in the foxholes are running low on munitions they can't take a few days off to wait for more. They must fire every gun as long as it will fire.

"That is exactly what we on the production front must do—work to our utmost each day with all the resources at our command. Material shortage may have handicapped us yesterday; tomorrow the government might find it necessary to alter our entire program. Nevertheless our job today is to be on the job, producing all we can the best we know how.

"That is wartime efficiency. It is radically different from the accepted standard of peacetime efficiency. Regardless of the consequences, we must gear our production to the ever changing requirements of the men at the front—not to the convenience of those of us working safely at home."

W. S. McLEAN
Fisher Body Division
Detroit — General Motors Corporation

Black Market Again

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the flame of anger within me was combined with the many flames of similar sentiment within many Americans, we could have an effective conflagration of indignation against Black Markets and their patronizers.

Why does a person who is proud to be an American, but too proud to eat hamburger with the rest of us, cater to the scoundrels of the Black Market? First, because it is easy; second, because in a peculiar way he is showing his friends and neighbors that he's in the "know." The friends humbly request him to obtain a choice bit for them and, of course, he magnanimously consents. Thus it grows and grows until the demurrers get this answer, "Why not? Everyone is going to a Black Market. Why shouldn't I?"

I can tell you why! Because like the lowly, earthy worm you are accommodating the black crow who feeds upon you. You are uphilling every carefully laid plan of our Government for war stability. You are uprooting price ceilings, fair distribution and many phrases that mean something to a nation eager to sidestep the pitfalls of World War One.

Annals and annals are recorded in history of privateers down through the ages who have operated Black Markets. No purge has successfully wiped them out. So let's attack this problem on a second front. When our friends brag about their "kills" and laughingly reply, "Everyone else is. Why shouldn't I?" you tell him why! Talk American and he'll understand you. We'll eliminate the Black Markets by immunizing the public against such contagion. Your flame and my flame and many others can do this.

And it is one fire that needn't be blacked out!

GINGER AUSTIN
Cambridge, Mass.

"By All Means, Study Latin"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express hearty approval of "By All Means, Study Latin," by Philologus, in The Christian Science Monitor? I had four years of Latin in high school forty years ago and have been grateful for it all these years. It has given me a lively interest in the root meanings of our English words and a great appreciation for the Latin language, for the English language has absorbed about one-fourth of the whole Latin vocabulary, according to George H. McKnight, in his "English Words and Their Background."

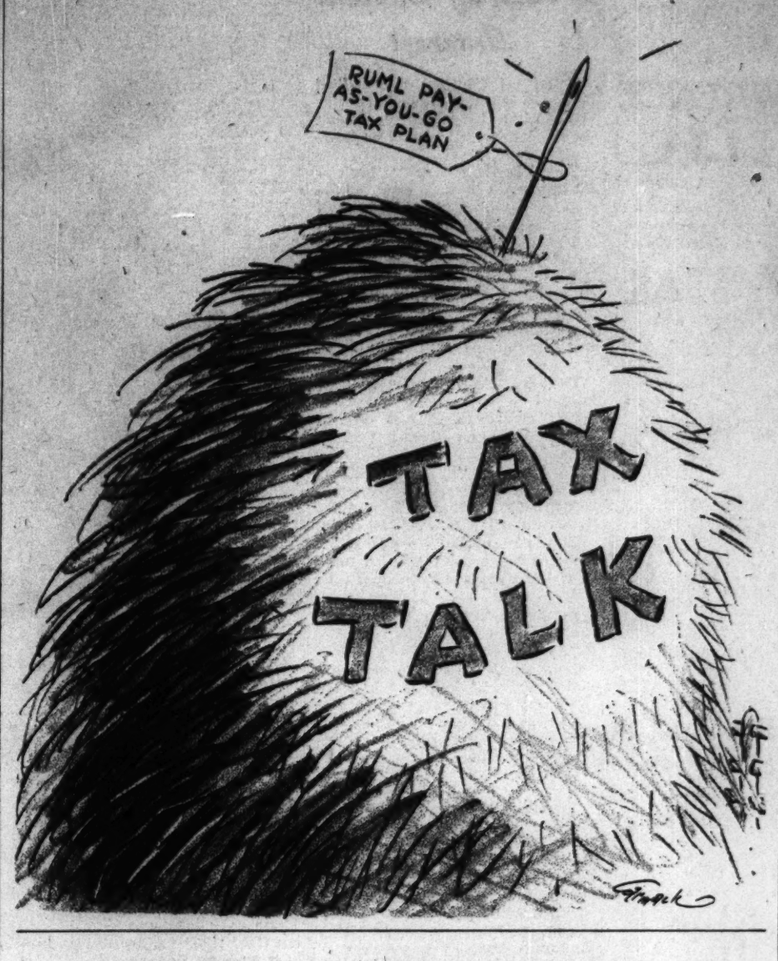
It is as interesting as a novel to know that our word salary is derived from the Latin word "salarium" meaning salt money, because in early Roman days salt was so scarce and therefore so precious, that it was used as money for the payment of wages. Isn't it intriguing to know that the word "umbrella" comes from "umbra" meaning shade or cloud and "ella," a diminutive? We hold a little cloud over our heads in too warm sunshine.

Philologus comes from "philos" meaning "loving," plus "logos," which means speech. So thank you, lover of speech or learning.

MAY L. KRAUSE
Long Beach, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Easy to Be Seen



Legends Rise With the Sap

A Dispatch From the Farm

If a brave man ate the first oyster, a smart man boiled the first maple sap. That is, I am not wholly convinced a man is smart to tap trees at all, but the original discovery stemmed from what will pass as sheer genius until something better is found. Also, I'm not too sure the oyster man was brave. I think he was primarily thirsty—and he went down to the ocean to get a drink. That was when man first discovered the ocean had salt in it. He didn't know it was salt then, but it was. Eons later man discovered the ocean has magnesium in it—practically the same sort of discovery, really. Man is always finding out things. So while he was wading around at tidewater the man found an oyster, and he ate it. Instead of being essentially brave, he probably was merely curious—or perhaps famished.

But when you come to maple syrup, you've something else again. The legend they always told me was that the wind blew a limb off a maple, sap dripped from the wound into a hollow place in a rock, the sun evaporated the water and left little crystals of sugar—and along came an Indian who tasted it and henceforth manufactured it in quantity until somebody simply had to invent the flapjack, which is another story.

This legend has several insurmountable considerations. That the broken limb hung over a conveniently placed hollow rock is astonishingly fortuitous. Also, think how disappointed we should be today if the tree that lost a limb had been a poplar, or willow, or some tree more easily rived than a tough old sugar maple. But more singular is the fact that the hollow rock happened to be empty at the vernal season when the entire countryside is in spate and the trees run sap. Midsummer, fall, or winter winds blow as well as spring, but the sap doesn't run. In sap season it is well known that everything from the whipsocket on the pung to the Androscoggin River is loaded with water—and hollow rocks are no exception. I believe all the maples in Maine could drip into hollow rocks from February to April and all the Indians in Old Town would never notice it.

* * *

But let us assume a maple did lose a limb, and a rock that was *not* full of snow-water stood handily by. Let us assume the rock filled with sap. Of course, in order to get a fair sample of sugar crystals we would need a rock that would hold at least a half-barrel of sap. Assuming we have such a quantity, we next run into the fact that sap left in the sun for a few hours will turn sour, and soon will acetify and leave you with a hollow rock filled with a decidedly objectionable concoction that a most pristine Indian would eschew with vigor.

I have not considered the accepted fact that ancient Indians were simple folk, content with things as they came, and were not traditionally blessed with instinct for research. I believe an Indian who tasted sap in the dim and distant past would have muttered, "Heap funny aqua," and gone to the brook to drink. Had he seen sugar crystals instead of sap—assuming an unseasonable sun had boiled the sap successfully to 245 degrees Fahrenheit — I fancy he'd have thought some spruce roots had discolored a little surface drainage, and he would have passed by on the other side.

More directly, I think the legend about maple sugar is pure bosh—without meaning any unkindness toward my good friends the Indians. Instead, I think maple sugar was first produced by a sturdy sort of man who figured the thing out rather cagily, and arrived at a definite conclusion he had previously suspected with strong enough convictions to prompt his arduous work.

Making maple syrup is arduous work. It begins with boring half-inch holes into one of the most solid woods we have, inserting spiles and hanging buckets. The business of gathering the sap is guaranteed to lengthen a man's arms. Walking in the hip-deep crunchy snow of Spring exercises the muscles in one's legs clear up to his ears, and possibly higher in short people. The gathering of wood for the boiling-down fire is not at all like playing checkers. The long hours of stoking the fire and drawing off the syrup cause late suppers, and incite the housewife to sarcastic pleasantries. Then when the syrup is labled and marketed, the price usually seems like the short end of a rather bad deal. But you still have at least a day's work up in the sugar berth collecting the pails and the spiles, carting them back to the sugar-house—and then cleaning every speck of equipment against a year hence.

* * *

Then it would be splendid to rest for a week or so—just loll about and enjoy the advent of warm weather and think what a fine place you have, and wish you could do someone a favor. But instead you fix the fences, or make some beehives, or scour the plough, or clean out the cellar, or take apart the sleds, or remove storm windows, or fill out some Government blanks, or shell some seed corn, or set a hen, or something.

That's the way it is. For a month we have nothing to do but boil sap—and then we don't catch up all summer. Just because someone was brave, or smart—or foolhardy. If that man had let well enough alone, March would be one pleasant vacation for us. But then we wouldn't have any syrup for those pancakes, would we? So what am I complaining about?

JOHN GOULD

Mirror of World Opinion

An Incentive to Production

It would be hard to find a Government farm policy that has had a more encouraging effect than Secretary Wickard's action in putting a $13.25 Chicago base price under hogs. Before that, with the uncertainties connected with price ceilings, farmers could not go ahead with any feeling of safety. Setting the price floor was just the step needed to give them confidence.

Reports from various parts of the country indicate that the 15 per cent increase in production asked for in 1943 may be obtained. Even in the face of labor and material shortages, enough farmers seem willing to make the try.

The promising results of this action should suggest a similar policy toward other badly needed farm products. Industrial war producers do their work on a contract basis, which assures them against uncertainty. Why shouldn't farmers, engaged in equally necessary war production, be given similar assurance through reasonable forward and floor prices?—*Country Gentleman.*

The Wide Horizon

France in Travail

By Norton Webb

The French Senator André Maroselli, just escaped from France to England, is quoted by the BBC as saying Laval's only concern now is to round up enough Frenchmen to satisfy Nazi demands for labor in German war plants. This French escapee also declares food conditions in France grow worse each day and people have to eat what the Germans leave them. And the French people's plight, though known as heart-rending, remains shrouded in a thick fog of ironclad censorship and deceitful propaganda.

This latter condition is naturally a deliberate trick of French arch-collaborationists and Nazi propaganda technicians to bolster their present intense campaign within and without France to turn Frenchmen into "new order" followers and to create the false impression the French people are turning away from democratic ideas to the Nazi-Laval ideology.

The Fighting French report the creation in Paris of a "National Community" group having eighteen articles of faith to replace the principles enunciated in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, and aimed at becoming the religious credo of the "new" France. A glance at this document quickly reveals it as a Nazi ruse to draw Frenchmen into the meshes of National Socialism in the guise of a new "bill of rights."

* * *

That the French people in spite of all these tactics and attempts to wear them down through hunger, suffering, threats, prison, executions, are not yielding much ground in their resistance to the tyranny has been amply confirmed. Latest witness to corroborate that the French underground and revolt movement keeps growing in strength and size is the previously mentioned French Senator, Maroselli, who declares his countrymen are eager to revolt.

What needs to be appreciated by the outside world at present are the qualities inherent in the French people that justify full faith in their ability to survive the present ordeal. Considering their very particular fabric and position in history, they have achieved notable results in markedly uphill battling against a sharp brand of tyranny and oppression engendered by French ultra-conservatism.

Scanning the multiplicity of concrete experiences, facts, and events recorded since the French Revolution, one cannot fail to become thoroughly convinced the people of France possess stamina and courage that will carry them through their present trials and re-establish themselves as a free nation.

Since the Revolution, at every opportune moment in French history, groups of French liberals have entered the scene and become powerful enough for periods to establish the reforms and emancipatory measures that the French people in 1789 made plain they wanted as fundamentals for the government of their nation. From Condorcet the metaphysician, Rousseau the apostle of brotherhood, Voltaire the satirist against tyranny, Robespierre the impetuous lawyer-revolutionist, and such through to the poet, Alfred de Vigny; A. Thierry the historian, Royer-Collard the philosopher and masterful orator, who in 1827 uttered his memorable speech preventing gagging the press; August Comte, the mathematician who battled for communal institutions; lawyer Ledru-Rollin, who toiled and achieved liberal reforms; poet and statesman Lamartine; the great savant François Arago, Hyppolite Carnot, Louis Blanc, France's first Socialist; Edgar-Quinet, poet and writer, and Victor Hugo, down to the recent days of the Third Republic with the liberals like Briand, Herriot, Paul-Boncour, Blum, Daladier, Caillaux, Justin Godart, Steeg, Albert Sarraut—all these Frenchmen and a host of others wrote pages in history in favor of democracy.

* * *

The well-known French diplomat, René Massigli, who recently joined General de Gaulle, reaffirmed what every informed person knows, namely, the French people now form a great, secret, and powerful underground army of men and women from all classes, "every profession—ex-officers, bourgeois, workers, peasants, artisans, students," and other. And their bravery in face of suffering and terror is very great. M. Massigli stresses an all-important point for all well-wishers of France when he says, "It is through these groups that France's moral and patriotic unity is being reformed."

In other words, in the tribulations and trials of what the great Russian sage, Dr. Sorokin, calls "this age of calamities," the people of France are going through a rebirth and refining of their ideals and ways of life from which may well arise a truly new France.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.